THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864. [DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Particulars of General Davidson's Expedition.

HIS SAFE ARRIVAL AT PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI.

Capture of Blockade-Runners on the Texas Coast.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The United States steam transport *Thomas A. Scott*, Captain O'Brien, from New Orleans 14th, via Key West 18th inst., arrived at New York yesterday.

GENERAL DAVIDSON AT PASCAGOULA.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—Despatches were received yesterday announcing the arrival a Pascagoula of General Davidson, with his division of cavalry, from Baton Rouge.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition has been eminently successful and its march through the enemy's country has been made with scarcely a show of opposition.

On the march large quantities of supplies of various kinds, which would have contributed to the aid and comfort of the enemy, and all war producing materials that were found, whatever their nature, were destroyed.

The cavalry will receive an accession to its numbers of serviceable horses, to take the place of the jaded and exhausted animals, and obtain a new supply of rations, and be placed in a condition to resume operations.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—During the week ending the 9th instant, six blockade runners were captured off the Texas coast, five by the *Chocura*, Captain Richard Meade, and one by the *Princess Royal*, Captain Woolsey. Four were bound to Veracruz with an assorted cargo; the others were outward bound and laden with cotton. The one captured by the *Chocura* had two hundred and thirty-one bales on board, and the other, captured by the *Princess Royal*, a cargo of forty one bales.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "SONORA."

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 1st instant, has the following:—

The United States steamship *Sonora*, of New Orleans, which left Brazos Santiago on the 10th of November for the above port, was captured at sea on the 6th, by Captain Conway and crew of six men, and run into a Confederate port. On the arrival of the vessel, the crew and passengers were delivered over to Lieutenant Carruthers, of Colonel Bates' command. She is a fine vessel, was built in Scotland for a pleasure yacht, and has been formerly used as a blockade runner.

This is probably a false report, as no one to the 9th instant has been received from the blockading fleet off Galveston, and no mention whatever is made of such a capture.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

It is stated that the Emperor Maximilian will shortly pay a visit to Vera Cruz and Matamoras.

A NEW PORT IN MEXICO PROPOSED.

In speaking of the Emperor's visit to Matamoras, the *Monitor* says:—

It will give an opportunity to General Mejia to lay before His Majesty the laudable project for uniting the bar of Jesus Maria with Matamoras by railroad, and to make such improvements in the anchorage ground there as may be required. This is said to be the best port in the Mexican part of the Gulf, as well for its amplitude and great depth as for its security. In the departments of War and Improvement, or perhaps in the Office of the Engineers in Mexico, must exist yet the details of an official survey which the Government of General Arista, through his minister, the late Senor Robles Pezuela, caused Lieutenant Colonel M. de la Cuesta, of the Engineers, to make, with the assistance of Mr. Dupuy, an Italian, and the aid, especially, of Colonel and afterwards General Cayetano Buvari.

FIRES IN GALVESTON.

Since the 5th instant two large fires have occurred at Galveston, destroying a large portion of the city. No further particulars have been received here.

General Davidson's Expedition.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—Official news of the whereabouts of General Davidson has at last been received at headquarters.

After a steady march through the heart of the enemy's country, with five thousand mounted "raiders" (as the Rebel papers say), and an almost uninterrupted advance, General Davidson has reached West Pascagoula with a portion of his command, and requested that supplies be sent to that point.

DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The command left Baton Rouge on Sunday, November 27, at 7 o'clock A M. The expedition marched from there to Tangihpihoa and destroyed the Jackson Railroad five miles, burned all the railroad buildings, bridges, and trestle-work. Sparks from the burning buildings fired the town, and a large portion of it was destroyed. The track and railroad buildings were destroyed by the 2d Brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division, General Bailey commanding. The 11th New York and 2d Illinois, Major Remington and Colonel Marsh commanding, doing the greater part of the work. Major Remington and Colonel Davis distinguished themselves throughout.

OCCUPATION OF FRANKLINVILLE, MISS.

The same afternoon the force started for Franklinville, Mississippi. Here a number of prisoners and a mail were captured. The railroad at this point was destroyed. Scott's command bushwhacked the whole distance. Several horses were killed, but no men.

OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA AND WEST PASCAGOULA.

The command next crossed Pearl river to Columbia, where several more prisoners and a mail were captured. From there they went to State Line, on the Pascagoula river. The 2d New York, of Colonel Davis' Division, were crossed over on a pontoon bridge; and it being found impossible to flank the enemy, who were stationed there in a superior force, the whole command started for West Pascagoula; the 2d New York in the meantime skirmished with the enemy, and covered the movement down

THE BANKS OF THE PASCAGOULA.

The oldest veterans state that they never saw such roads; they were almost impassable during the whole march, owing to the heavy rains. The main object of the expedition has been most successfully accomplished.

THE LOSSES DURING THE EXPEDITION.

Thirty privates and five officers were captured up to the last accounts. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. No general engagement took place.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "CLYDE."

The steamer *Clyde* arrived here this morning, from West Pascagoula, bringing Captain Gray, of General Canby's staff; Lieutenant J. Burgess, Ordnance Officer of the Cavalry command; and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkeson, of the 11th New York Cavalry.

THE BIG BLACK BRIDGE.

The bridge over the Big Black, destroyed by the force which left Vicksburg some two weeks since, will take the enemy six weeks or two months to rebuild. Before its destruction trains were passing over to Hood's army at the rate of five per day.

The Rebel General Granberry.

NORFOLK, Virginia, December 22.—In your issue of the 10th inst., under the head of "Personal Intelligence," you state, as from a Washington paper, that Brigadier-General Granberry, who was killed in the battle between Thomas and Hood, was the Rev. John C. Granberry, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in Washington.

You will please correct this in your paper, and request other papers who have copied the same item to do so. The Rev. J. C. Granberry was chaplain in the army of General Robert E. Lee, and I presume is still acting in that capacity. General Granberry was, I think, from Texas. They met at Fort Warren in the year 1863 as prisoners of war. As the Rev. J. C. Granberry is my brother, I know I am correct in the above information. And as he has acquaintances and relatives at the North, I shall be obliged by the correction of this mistake.

WILLIAM H. GRANBERRY.

—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The loyal men of Kentucky have lost, in the death of Charles H. Littell, one of the most staunch and unwavering of the loyalists of the State. He was a fine mechanic, an excellent steamboat engineer, and one of the best of citizens.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 24.

Internal Revenue.

Receipts from internal revenue this month are over twenty millions.

The Canada Difficulty.

The State Department advices render it certain that there will be no trouble with the Canadian authorities.

The Weather.

The weather is milder this morning, and the ice in the Potomac is breaking up.

The Wilmington Expedition.

The knowledge of the influence of weather on war should prepare the public mind for an imperfect or a hesitating success of the expedition against Wilmington. The extraordinary force of the gale during and before the passage of the fleet of steamers, and its duration since, may lead to an exhaustion of their stocks of coal, so as to force their return to Fortress Monroe. The seasickness of the troops on the voyage, and after the vessels found anchorage, was excessive and exhaustive. The cold, too, so extraordinary, has skinned a large number of the negroes unused to such weather, and unprovided for it.

Mosby Killed Once More.

The pleasant intelligence that the pest Mosby was shot yesterday morning near Piedmont, and killed, was brought here to-night by a soldier.

Special Details Restricted.

The nuisance of special details of officers and men is being abated here at last. Large numbers were examined to-day for their fitness to do duty at the front. The hospitals are also being freed of their able-bodied shirks.

Sherman and the Negroes.

The disposition to blame Sherman for not organizing an army of blacks on his great march through the heart of slavery is unjust. Before he started on his expedition he earnestly demanded of the War Department that Colonel S. Bowman, who raked the residue of Maryland slavery into the U. S. Army, be sent to him to organize the negroes who should flock to his columns into regiments and brigades. This request, most unfortunately for the nation, was either neglected or refused. Sherman had to march without the man the most experienced in the United States in that business, and whom only he wanted.

The United States Supreme Court.

The case of the barque *Griffo*, her tackle, etc., appellants, vs. The Compagnie Anonyme d'Assurances Maritimes du Havre has just been disposed of by the Supreme Court of the United States. The appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York was docketed and dismissed with costs.

THE LATEST RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 24.—The following is a list of the casualties by the accident on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad yesterday:—

Killed—John Robinson and wife, of Petersburg, Michigan; O. H. Perry, of Cleveland; and Dr. Miller, of Minerva, Ohio. Total, 4.

Wounded—George Penoyer, of Massillon, badly; Ann Thompson, of Hudson, badly; Mrs. Gallagher, of Philadelphia; Captain King, of Winchester, Ohio; W. H. Cooper, of Reading, Pa.; E. S. Stevens, of the Indian Bureau, Washington, badly; Mrs. Thompson, of Mansfield, Ohio; B. H. Graham, of Millersburg; C. Kenworthy, of Philadelphia; P. Hammond, of Cleveland; Mrs. Embsteter, of Cleveland; Dr. Bock, of Pittsburg; H. Gilman, of Cleveland; W. A. Baldwin, of Elmira; Mrs. A. Baldwin, of Cleveland. Total, 15.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The steamer *Corsica*, from Havana and Nassau, arrived here to-day.

The blockade-runner *General Lee* left Nassau on the 15th for Burmuda.

The blockade-runners *Old Dominion*, *Wild Rover*, *Little*, *Little Hattie*, *Banshee*, and *Agnes E. Fry* had arrived from Wilmington.

The *Syren*, from Charleston, had arrived at Nassau.

The *General Marmion*, *Evelyn*, and *Kenilworth* had returned in distress.

The *Virginia*, *Hansa*, *Ella*, *Kate Gregg*, *Charlotte*, *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, *Stormy Petrel*, *Little Hattie*, *Syren*, and *Star* had sailed to run the blockade.

A WAR CHRISTMAS.

BY GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

Heap up the table! till, as in the fable,
The boys and girls are fat enough to kill;
But the dusky Circe, in her smoking turkey,
The crushed hearts of the juicy scarlet berries to instill.

Let his brown lips grapple the plumpest pippin-apple—
That roasted pig so motionless, upon the trencher blue—
And on the wild duck's pinion, exhort the kitchen minion,
Her whitest stalks of celery transparently to strew.

Drain down the cider! spread the cover wider!
Let none go empty, who have passed the door;
On the chimney-fire, higher yet, and higher,
The pitchy pine-logs pile until the flames begin to roar.

O'er the hearth the holly makes melancholy folly;
The chestnuts chirrup to themselves down in the ashes grey,
The cheeks of every bumpkin grow mellow as a pumpkin
To see his dimples in his sweetheart's lashes hid away.

Stir well the toddy! let a jolly body
Aver that Christmas comes but once a year!
Rise, each lass and suitor! clink the brimming pewter,
And round the blazing cedar toast old Winter, King austere.

To the soldier's booty, the shapely maiden's beauty,
The sailor in the frosty watch, a-swinging 'neath the star,
The parson 'neath the steeple a-marrying the people,
The tattered flags that lead our boys into the jaws of war.

Hark! 'tis the fiddle, stand him in the middle—
That one-orbed Orpheus—that his twanging bow
Shall excite to feeling shadows on the ceiling,
Until, like doppelgangers, dance they with us folk below,

Though the hearth-dog bellow, more close each bashful fellow
Shall fold his dainty lady to the breast so oft she thrills,
The glad old folks in wonder down, look as the young feet thunder down,
As on the merry running stream look down the whitening hills.

Silence! old Nestor, and your tired orchestra!
We'll have the games that smack of boldor bliss—
"Thimble" and "The Flagon," "Pawns," and "Copenhagen"—
The old folks are so fast asleep they cannot see us kiss!

Hear the clock peal midnight. Adieu to all, and good-night!
And in the warm sleigh, as we make our faithful plight again,
The stars their beaming faces turn upon our embraces,
And thrill us with the memory of Christ come down to men.

Major-General GEORGE HENRY THOMAS.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. H. THOMAS.

Commander of the Army and Department of the Cumberland. The Hero of Mill Spring, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Resacca, Nashville, Franklin, and the Pursuit and Rout of Hood's Army.

The recent brilliant successes of the Federal armies in Tennessee have added new laurels to the already brilliant fame of their commander, Major-General George H. Thomas.

General Thomas was born in Southampton county, Va., on the 31st of July, 1816. His family were wealthy and educated, and he was destined for the profession of the law. But in 1836 he received and accepted an appointment to a cadetship at the West Point Military Academy. In June, 1840, he graduated from that institution ranking twelve in a class of forty-two. His first commission was that of Second Lieutenant in the 3d United States Artillery, and he immediately joined his regiment in Florida, where the Indians were then warring against the Government. While there he was breveted First Lieutenant for gallantry and good conduct, and was subsequently stationed at Baltimore, New Orleans, and Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor.

He was, from the latter place, ordered with his company to report to General Zachary Taylor at Corpus Christi, where he arrived in July, 1845. He was actively engaged during the Mexican war, and was created Captain for "gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, 1846." In December he again figured in the advance, and entered Victoria January, 1847, with Quitman's brigade. February 23, 1847, he was brevetted Major "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista." In August, 1848, with the surviving members of his company, he recrossed the Rio Grande into Texas, and was placed in charge of the commissary depot at Brazos Santiago. After enjoying a six months' leave of absence, Captain Thomas was placed in command of Company B, 3d Artillery, and ordered to Florida to take part in quelling another uprising of Indians. In 1850 he was ordered to Boston on garrison duty at Fort Independence, and arrived in January, 1851.

In March he was relieved and assigned to duty as instructor of artillery and cavalry at West Point. Here he remained until the summer of 1853. In 1854 he went to Fort Yuma, California, in command of two companies of artillery. Congress soon after authorized an increase of the regular army, and Captain Thomas was transferred to another branch of the service, receiving a commission as junior Major in the 2d Cavalry. He joined his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in September, 1855, and proceeded with it to Texas, where he escorted the Texas reserve Indians to their new home in the Indian Territory. After a brief experience on the Indian frontier he was ordered, in April, 1861, to Carlisle, to remount the 2d Cavalry, which had been dismounted and ordered out of Texas by the treason of Twiggs. Six of the companies were immediately sent to Washington, and with the remaining four Major Thomas was assigned to duty in the Department of Pennsylvania. April 25, Major Thomas was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and May 3 became Colonel of the 5th United States Cavalry. In the same month he was assigned to the command of a brigade in General Patterson's army, in Northern Virginia, and afterwards held the same position under General Banks.

On the 17th of August he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and took command of Camp Dick Robinson, near Louisville, Ky. Afterwards, as Commander of the 1st Division of the Army of the Cumberland, he took part in the campaign which resulted in the brilliant victory at Mill Spring. He was subsequently sent down the Cumberland to Nashville, and thence across the country to the Tennessee, but only a portion of his command arrived in season to take part in the battle of Shiloh. He was then appointed to the command of the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland. He was afterwards placed in command of the 14th Army Corps, and distinguished himself throughout the magnificent campaign of the indomitable Rosecrans. On the 27th of October, 1863, General Thomas was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship in the regular army.

Shortly after the battle of Chickamauga, General Rosecrans was removed from command. This created a deep sensation and great dissatisfaction among his soldiers, by whom he was universally beloved. General Thomas, however, was appointed his successor, and it has been frequently said that no other man could have quieted the murmurings of the men. The army was now reorganized, and in November the movement for the invasion of Georgia was commenced. This was continued in the spring, when General Sherman succeeded General Grant, General Thomas being still in command of the Army of the Cumberland, which numbered over sixty thousand men. The advance was rapid, and battle quickly succeeded battle, in all of which the Army of the Cumberland bore an honorable part. It was one of the corps of this army (the 20th, General Slocum) that occupied Atlanta on the second of September, when Generals Sherman and Thomas were pursuing the enemy still farther to the southward. When the evacuation of Atlanta was known, the troops were recalled to the vicinity of the city.

In October, Hood commenced his movement towards Nashville, intended to cut off Sherman's communications, and General Thomas was intrusted with the command of so much of Sherman's army as was not needed for the expedition across Georgia, to meet him. How splendidly that has been done, the accounts of the battle at Franklin, a few days ago, will tell.

General Thomas is a man of strong physical appearance, six feet two in height, and every inch a soldier. His fidelity in the service is proverbial, and a regular officer writes of him:—"He was eighteen years in the army without being absent from his post." We trust he may long be spared to the service he so highly ornaments.

Naval Intelligence — Immense Destruction of Rebel Property.

Rear-Admiral Porter, under date of the 15th instant, informs the Navy Department of the destruction of the blockade-runner *Petrel*, driven ashore by the gunboats at New Inlet, Cape Fear river. She was fired upon and sunk, and finally totally destroyed by a northeast gale. She had on board a large cargo of arms and munitions of war, all of which are lost.

Rear Admiral Porter reports that within the last fifty days the fleet has captured five millions five hundred thousand dollars' worth of the enemy's property in blockade-runners.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Release of Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, December 23.—Mrs. Sarah Hutchins, of the Gilmor-sword memory, will arrive home to-day, when the Secessionists will give her a grand ovation. Colonel Fish, our former Provost Marshal, has also been pardoned from Albany Penitentiary.

It is said President Lincoln purposes giving a New Year's gift of pardon to many State prisoners.

Counterfeit Notes.

Large numbers of counterfeit one dollar notes on the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore are circulating here. They are well calculated to deceive.

Christmas in Baltimore.

Our streets are literally packed with persons out buying Christmas presents, of the most costly character.

Arrival of the "Africa."

BOSTON, December 24.—The *Africa* has arrived at this port. Her mails will be due in Philadelphia on Sunday morning.

—Captain Henry B. Clay, grandson of the great statesman, escaped from Union custody in Georgia several weeks since, and has reached Richmond. He is a captain in the Rebel service.

—William T. Smithson, the Washington banker who was sentenced a year ago to five years' hard labor in the Albany penitentiary, for correspondence with the Rebels, has been pardoned by President Lincoln.

THE CANADIAN DIFFICULTY.

Proclamation by the Governor-General—Reward Offered for the Apprehension of the Raiders—Applications from Volunteer Companies—Good Understanding between the American and Canadian Governments—Capture of a Supposed Raider.

QUEBEC, December 20, 1864.—The following proclamation was issued this morning:—

PROVINCE OF CANADA. MONCK. To all whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—Greeting:—

Whereas a warrant in due form has issued for the apprehension of Bennett H. Young, Samuel Eugene Lackey, Squire Turner Tevis, Alexander Pope Bruce, Charles Moore Seager, George Scott, Caleb McDowall Wallace, James Alexander Doty, Joseph McGroddy, Samuel Simpson Gregg, Dudley Moore, Thomas Bronston Collins, Marcus Sparr, and William H. Hutchinson, charged on oath with the crimes of murder, assault with intent to commit murder, and robbery, committed by them in the State of Vermont, one of the United States of America, and for whose extradition a requisition has been duly made by the authority of the said United States; And whereas there is reason to believe that the said Bennett H. Young, or some of them, still remain concealed in some part of our Province of Canada; Now know ye that a reward of two hundred dollars will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the discovery and apprehension of any one and each of the said persons so accused.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, our right trusty and well-beloved cousin the Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, at our Government House, at our city of Quebec, in our said Province of Canada, this 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1864, and in the 28th year of our reign.

By command, WM. MCDOUGALL, Secretary.

A failure of justice having occurred in consequence of the action of the servants of the Canadian people, it becomes our bounden duty to do what in us lies to retrieve the difficulties that have resulted. As it was to be expected that the raiders would be rearrested without trouble, the reward is very properly offered when it is discovered that the interests of justice demand it.

Applications continue to pour in from captains of volunteer companies who desire to perform service on the frontier.

Colonel Wiley has left for Windsor to prepare quarters for the companies to be stationed there.

I learn from the best authority that General Dix, immediately after issuing his proclamation with regard to raiders from Canada, despatched a confidential agent to this province to get definite information. That gentleman returned to New York perfectly satisfied that the Canadian authorities were taking every necessary step to perform international obligations.

Canada is now fully aroused, and will not suffer herself to be made a cat's-paw to play this ignoble part. This the Washington Government fully understands from the daily communications it has with our Government, through the medium of the British Embassy. The best understanding prevails. Mr. Seward has indeed made a most favorable impression here by the prompt and considerate manner in which he has recently acted.

It is to be regretted that the United States Government did not wake up at an earlier period to the importance of keeping our Government fully advised of the steps taken here by Confederates with a view to violations of our neutrality, and which had come within the cognizance of its agent. Driven from every other part, the last refuge of the Southern agents is to embroil the United States and England in war, using Canada as the medium. How successfully the game has thus far been worked, the inflammable state of the frontier to-day testifies.

The Consul-General of Canada, Mr. Potter, is unwell, and has gone to Wisconsin. Mr. Thurston, Vice-Consul General, is likewise ill. It would certainly be to the advantage of American interests at the present time if it had some person here to advise with our Government, that uniform action might be effected.

The intelligent sentiment here continues strong that Mr. Coursol should either be dismissed or suspended.

A person suspected to be one of the raiders, was arrested at St. Michel yesterday, and taken to Montreal last night for the purpose of identification.—*Toronto Globe.*

STONEMAN.

THE GREAT VIRGINIA RAID.

Probable Destruction of the Salt Works.

STONEMAN REPORTED DEFEATED IN SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 23.

We have nothing from the Stoneman raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, except the report, stated in a telegram received yesterday by a member of the Legislature, from South-western Virginia, that on last Sunday evening General Breckenridge, having marched out from Saltville, attacked the enemy at Glade Spring, and gained a decided success, and that he renewed the attack on Monday morning, compelling the enemy to retreat precipitately towards East Tennessee. This report is not confirmed by any official intelligence received at the War Department, but we see no reason to discredit it.

If General Breckenridge had collected such a force as would at all justify him in leaving his retrenchments, there is no doubt that he has done so; and it is just like Stoneman, to be cut down in a desperate corner, as he was during his last raid in Georgia.

FIGHTING AT DUBLIN, SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 21.

An evening paper of yesterday published a rumor that General Breckinridge has defeated General Burbridge in two engagements near Saltville. We have no official confirmation of this rumor, but many persons profess to know that it is well-founded.

LATER.—A despatch from Dublin last night states that "fighting had been going on near Mount Airy for two days. The salt works were supposed to be safe thus far."

UNION PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

The Charnel House at Andersonville.

Some time since, in sending the partial list of deaths at Andersonville, I inadvertently withheld the following:—

J Chapman, B, 7th Pa	D Horley, U S Marine Corps
Wm Dietz, Jr, 69th Pa	Sgt S H Hazlit, E, 14th Pa Cav
A Fenderson, F, 104th Pa	F Minnier, E, 79th Pa
[illegible] Sergt, U S N	J Richmond, G, 72d Pa
Allen Secor, H, 126th Pa	John Beam, E, 56th Pa
Thos Carter, H, 45th U S	H Bradshaw, U S Marine C
J Brand, K, 53d Pa	Thos White, D, 1st U S
D Golden, Citizen	M Turner, U S S

DEATHS JULY 3, 1864.

Geo Kline, I, 93d Pa	J Hastings, D, 11th Pa
H Becker, B, 93d Pa	H Bellmer, F, 54th Pa
[illegible] H, 11th Pa Cav	C Gartner, U S Mail Corps
J T Pace, C, 5th U S	Corp J R Myers, M, 11th Pa
J B Hermon, E, 4th U S Cavalry	Sergt [illegible]
Jacob Leffert, F, 56th Pa	Geo Boerker, B, 9th M
Milton Eakins, A, 145th Pa	J C Willis, [illegible]
H E [illegible], D, 11th Pa Cav	M Sweezer, H, 11th U S
L W Hewitt, M, 1st Md Cav	Geo H [illegible], 11th Pa Cav
[illegible] Whittaker (Col.), 8th Pa	N Hendricks, D, 6th Pa Cav
J A Schuyler, A, 11th Pa Cav	Wm Owens, F, 10th U S
[illegible] March, D, 56th Pa	George Brumley, I, 4th Pa Cavalry

DEATHS JULY 4, 1864.

James Caton, C, 8th Pa Cav	John W Smith, G, 11 Scotfield
J Miller, K, 1st N J Cav	Sam'l Clark, K, 104th Pa
Geo Feeney, F, 11th [illegible] Cav	A G G Johnson, I, 11th Pa
Wm Seidl, D, 8th Pa. col.,	Henry Inness, H, 2d Md

DEATHS JUNE 5, 1864.

1st Sgt J F Kane, A, 85th Pa	D Ulrich, I, 9th Md
H Hutchinson, E, 1st Del	H Haney, D, 11th U S
Sgt W Lewis, A, 1st N J Cav	A Wood, H, 11th Pa
S Bowman, 2d [illegible] Art	M Leslie, F, 10th Pa
J Linnett, A, Pa Art	J Jones, C, 11th Pa

DEATHS JUNE 9, 1864.

Thos Mayer, E, 119th Pa	C Brown, D, 16th U S—Sergt major
W J Woodside, 18th Pa, ch [illegible]	Richard Holmes, H, 12th Pa
J W Guier, I, 57th Pa, chronic diarrhœa	Corp. ch diarrhœa
Thomas Irvine, F, 26th Pa	Samuel Lindsay, H, 10th, N J. febris typhoides

DEATHS JUNE 10, 1864.

J D Butler, B, 204th Pa	A Anderson, C, 10th U S
Lemuel Wolf, A, 57th Pa	J Zitzler, E, 9th Pa
M Miller, A, 88th Pa	H Thompson, C, 67th Pa
[illegible] Gardner, F, 8th Pa	James Mauge, D, 12th U S
Frank Moon, A, 9th M3	Wm Kepple, H, 8th Pa

DEATHS JUNE 11, 1864.

W Carter, K, 105th Pa, pneumonia	Wm Jones, G, 9th Pa
M Ott, K, 21st Pa	Saml Thomas, U S S South field.

LIST OF FEDERAL PRISONERS OF WAR IN RICHLAND [illegible] SOUTH CAROLINA, DEC. 5, 1864.

Col—Ashworth, 1st Ga Cav	M L N B Case, 2 [illegible] of 1st Lt A H D Downing, 21st U S Cav
C B Avery, Capt and A A G	
Gen Bartlett's staff.	
1st Lt and Adj E F Aflick, 126th O	Capt J B Dibelar, 45th Pa
1st Lt O L Bittinger, 76th Pa	2d Lt Lemuel C Dobbs, 10th U S Col—escaped from jail Nov 22, 1864
2d Lt W J Baker, 87th Pa	
2d Lt J W Reiter, 7d Pa Art	Maj John H Filler, 55th Pa—escaped from jail Nov 24, '64
2d Lt Conrad Boehler, 2d Md	
2d Lt R K Beacham, 2d U S C	Capt F Hoagland, 76th Pa
[illegible] C B Bell, A D C Gen Commanding	2d Lt J B Hogue, 5th Pa Cav
Capt R Burnam, 23d U S C	Capt W [illegible], 23d U S
1st Lt R Bruner, 1st Md Cav	1st Lt O M Hill, 23d C S Col
1st Lt P S Bowley, 26th U S C	1st Lt Jacobs, 15th W Va
1st Lt A Hessler, 54th Pa	2d Lt and R Q M Jones, 95th Pa
Maj Arch Forse, 39th U S C	Capt W Hibbard, 76th Pa
2d Lt Jas E Catlin, 45th Pa	1st Lt J Kellow, 2d Pa Art
Hy Kuntz, 1st Lt 2d Md Inf	1st Lt Stewart, Capt 138th Pa Infantry
E C Latimer, Capt 97th U S Col Troops	B F Bentzler, 1st Lieut 20th Pa Cav
Alf J Mainland, 2d Lieut 2d Pa Art	S H Smith, 2d Lieut 39th U S Col Troops
Wm H Mix, 1st Lieut 19th U S C Troops	J F Shand, 2d Lieut 20th U S Col Troops
S C McKenzie, 2d Lieut 2d Md Cav	D W Scott, Capt 20th U S Col Troops
R I Millard, Capt 2d Pa Art	P A Simonson, 1st Lieut 20th U S Col Troops
Wm B Phillips, Ad, 2d Pa Art	Chas Redmond, Capt 31st U S Col Troops
C B Sanders, 1st Lieut 20th U S Col Troops	Wilson C Vanvleet, 1st Lieut 45th Pa Inf
B G Richards, Capt 48th Pa Inf	Capt W Hibbard, Col 31st Me Inf
And J Rayner 2d Lieut 19th U S Col Troops	G W Williams, 1st Lieut 4th U S Col Troops—escaped from jail Oct 2, 1864, and not since heard from.
L D Seels, 1st Lt 45th Pa Inf	

The foregoing list includes all prisoners of war in Richmond Jail on the 9th of December, 1864, except Captain Shadrack T. Harris, of the 3d Tennessee (Federal) Cavalry, whom the Rebels hold, heavily ironed, under sentence of death as a deserter, though he never was in the Rebel service, and four or five officers recently captured from General Sherman's command, whose names I had not ascertained.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting Decision as to Ground Rents.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Thompson and Ludlow—Kimike vs. Mathers. This was a case stated. Plaintiff claimed on two ground rent deeds, dated October 12, 1773, in each of which there was a reservation of a ground rent of twenty-one pure silver coined Spanish pieces of eight and one-third of such piece of eight, each piece of eight weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains, or so much of the lawful money of the province of Pennsylvania, as shall be sufficient from time to time to "purchase or procure" the same, with a covenant for the payment of such rent by the grantee, his heirs, and assigns, in the same words as the reservation.

At the time the annual rents fell due, October 12, 1863, the defendants, who were then owners of the lots, out of which the ground rents were reserved, tendered twenty-one dollars and one-third in legal tender notes of the United States as satisfaction of each of said annual rents. Plaintiff refused to accept the tender.

The case stated gave the value of a piece of eight on October 12, 1863, the highest value since, and the value at the time the case was submitted, and on argument the plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to a judgment for the highest value of the pieces of eight between the time when the rents fell due and the time of trial.

Judge Thompson, observing that the case did not call for any examination or decision upon the constitutionality of the legal tender acts of Congress, held—

1. That the covenant was not satisfied by the tender of the notes; that the reservation was of a particular kind of coin, with the alternative of its value in lawful money; and that the ground landlord was entitled either to the particular kind of coin, or its real value in lawful money.

2. That the measure of damages was the value of the coin at the time the rent fell due, and that the plaintiff could not recover more on the ground that that description of coin had since been worth more.

Judge Ludlow concurred in the judgment, and called attention to the peculiarity of the reservation, in its alternative clause, calling for lawful money of the Province (now the State) of Pennsylvania. Without considering the question of the power of Congress to provide what money shall be a legal tender in payment of debts throughout the United States, under the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, its Legislature can make nothing but gold and silver a legal tender.

The judgment was for the value of the particular coin on October 12, 1863, with interest to date of judgment. Longstreth for plaintiff; William W. Wister for defendant.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison. *Habeas corpus* and desertion cases occupied the session of this morning.

The other Courts were not in session.

DEPARTURE OF THE "CITY ICE BOAT."—The *City Ice Boat*, Schellinger, left Arch street wharf at 10½ o'clock this forenoon, taking in tow three schooners, loaded with coal, bound to Boston.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, December 24.

There is very little doing in stocks this morning, and the market is dull but steady; there is no material change looked for until the commencement of the new year, when a more active market is anticipated. Government bonds are quiet, and the sales are limited; 5-20s sold at 106¾@107¼; 1181 was bid for 6s of 1881; Pennsylvania 6s are selling at 93½.

Railroad shares are inactive with sales of Reading to noon at 57⅞, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, a decline of ½; Catawissa preferred at 37½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 25½@26; 57 was bid for Philadelphia and Germantown; 25¼ for North Pennsylvania; and 80 for Lehigh Valley; 151 was asked for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 44¾ for Little Schuylkill; and 16 for Catawissa common.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull, with sales of Tenth and Eleventh at 15; 63 was bid for Second and Third; 24 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 71¾ for West Philadelphia; and 18 for Arch street.

Bank shares are firmly held, but there is little or nothing doing in the way of sales. 193½ was bid for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 35 for Mechanics'; 125 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 50 for Girard; 83 for City; 48 for Consolidation; and 62½ for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Wyoming Canal sold at 70; 33 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 30 for preferred do.; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 38¾ for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are unsettled, with sales of Curtin at 15½; Corn Planter at 7½; Dalzell at 9; Egbert at 4; McClintock, 5½; Franklin, 2½; Seneca, 6½; St. Nicholas, 4½; Walnut Island, 2½; and Atlas, 2.

The Board of Brokers adjourned this morning to meet on Tuesday, December 27.

Gold is very dull this morning, and the transactions are limited; opening at 220¾; fell off and sold at 220½ at 11 o'clock; 220¼ at 12; and 220¼ at 1 P. M. Market weak.

Among the most substantial of the new Petroleum Companies should be classed the "John McClintock Reservation"—James McMillan, Esq., President, and Joseph D. Reinboth, Secretary and Treasurer.

The property of this company consists of one-quarter of all the oil, free of expense, from three and a half acres of the renowned McClintock farm, on which there are four wells producing to the company in the neighborhood of one hundred barrels per day, and three wells approaching completion.

It also owns 210 acres in fee on Pithole creek, and other valuable tracts in process of development. There are but few shares remaining unallotted at original prices, and when these are disposed of, they can only be obtained at a great advance. The office of the company is at No. 410 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 24.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Franklin	2½
100 sh Corn Plant	7½

FIRST BOARD.

$6,500 U S 5-20s	107	200 sh St. Nicholas	4¾
$500 do	106⅞	100 sh Seneca	6½
$3,000 do	107⅛	200 sh Keating M Exp	6¾
$10,000 Penn 5s	93⅝	400 sh Howe's Eddy	1½
$1,000 Sus Can bds	60	200 sh Walnut Island	2¾
$2,000 N Branch bds	72	100 sh Atlas	2
$1,000 Pa R 1st m 6s	111½	200 sh Watson	2½
$1,000 Reading bds '70, 101		200 sh Big Mount	5½
200 sh Curtin Oil	15½	18 sh Wyoming Val	70
100 sh Corn Planter	7½	15 sh Penn's	84½
213 sh Dalzell Oil	9	10 sh Catawissa pf	37½

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

MERRY CHRISTMAS, 1864.

BUYING PRESENTS.

I have a happy troop of girls and boys,
That Christmas Eve will sure expect their toys;
No matter whether gold is low or high,
The Christmas presents fathers have to buy.
'Tis Christmas—no matter what expense—
You buy by pounds, and shillings, not by pence.
Boys must have jumping jacks, kites, drums, and balls;
Girls must have tiny cradles, and wax dolls—
The dolls must be that kind that shut their eyes.
And jumping jacks must be the largest size.
But in my household (I dislike to say)
Are those who rather like to have their way;
And want at least to say an hundred things;
Some fit for gods, or living Eastern kings.
Greenbacks must go by hundreds. I declare
I dare not murmur—and I will not swear—
* * * * * *
I purchased diamonds, pearls, and silver ware,
Pop-guns, and boats, and bracelets made of hair—
And could not tell, should I attempt to try,
The fancy articles I did not buy.
Then took a package or the smaller things,
(Light as a conch on old elliptic springs),
Hoping thereby to avoid accident—
(They might be broken if they should be sent).
Then made a move, and stepped outside the door—
That was not all—I wish it was no more—
The slippery sidewalks of this model town,
Excused my feet, and I ascended down—
The air was full of jimcracks in a trice,
And the subscriber flat upon the ice,
Now I am released from Christmas clutches,
But bobbing, maimed, and bruised, on crutches.

GLORIOUS OLD CHRISTMAS.

Custom, time-honored, thrice-blessed, has directed that people should close up the old year, and greet the new year with festivity and rejoicing. This custom long antedates the Christian era; the Christian Church has but confirmed and given it a holier sanction. Christmas is a festival of the Church. In every civilized nation there is some peculiar form of observance of Christmas. In England it has always been a merry-making for high and low, in palace and hovel. The word Christmas is there redolent of roast beef and plum-pudding, holly and mistletoe, fun and frolic. In the olden times the tenants were regaled at the Hall, and the festivities were presided over by the Lord and Lady of the Manor. The old-fashioned Christmas is thus described:—

"Then opened wide the Baron's hall,
To vassal, tenant, serf, and all;
Power laid his rod of rule aside,
And ceremony doffed his pride.
The heir with roses in his shoes,
That night might village partner choose;
All hailed with uncontrolled delight,
And genial welcome, that happy night
The to the Cottage, as the Crown,
Brought tidings of salvation down.
England was Merry England, when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
'Poor man's heart through half the year.'"

CHRISTMAS IN A CELLAR.

A Strange Story About a Pantomime.

More than three years ago I was sent away from London for the benefit of my health. It would be useless to mention in what breezy spot I spent my exile. Suffice it, that it was highly salubrious and intolerably dull. I was forbidden to read. Every day seemed to last a week, and every night a fortnight. How insignificant were the minor annoyances of draughts, pills, irritating under-clothing, and strict regimen, compared to that intolerable ennui!

What a thrill of pleasure I felt when a long strip of yellow paper informed me that the "Theatre Royal —— would shortly open for a limited season"! Here was occupation for my dreary evenings. The Theatre Royal —— did open, and I commenced an acquaintance with the "Acting Drama," as published by Cumberland. After the performance I used to smoke a cigar (tobacco was strictly forbidden, but I smoked, nevertheless), in the coffee-room of the Rose and Crown Hotel; and there I met the actor who played the stern parents at the theatre, and was adamant for four acts only to melt in the fifth, and consent to the union of his son or daughter as the case may be. He was a very gentlemanly veteran, quite of the old school—took snuff, and wore a frill, smiled whenever he was addressed, and had a fatherly manner, acquired by a long course of dramatic paternity. He used to tell singular anecdotes, more or less true, some of them much less than more; among others, one which I thought interesting enough, having obtained his "kind permission," to reproduce. I give it in his own words:—

"Sackportis a seaport town," he began, "situate on a guide-book's say—four miles from the sea, and everything in Sackport is of the sea, fishy, from the gilt three-masted ship on the vane over the Town Hall, to the rope-walks, timber-yards, and old boats on the outskirts. Every man with money, no matter what his pursuits, keeps a yacht; and it would almost seem as if the small fry of fishermen's children were weaned on boat-hooks.

"The Sackport theatre (I mean the old theatre, for I am speaking of the year 18—) stood, as country theatres always do, at the most inconvenient end of a dirty lane—in fact, it stood upon a wharf, and had been a granary, or store, or warehouse, or something of that sort; the wall at the end of what was used for the stage went right down into the dirty river, which, as you might see by the wet space between high and low water mark, washed it with refuse twice a day.

"It was eleven o'clock, and a rainy morning, as I picked my steps over the petrified kidneys that did *not* pave the lane that led to the stage door. It was a melancholy lane, beginning with a little chapel rented by the primitive Muggletonians (junior branch), then going into stables and back premises; then asserting itself hideously with a rocking slaughter-house in the centre; returning to stables and back premises, and terminating with a rabbit-hutch-looking stage door. Not an object could be seen but a misanthropic cock and three draggle-tailed hens. I walked on to the stage, which was as chill and cheerless as stages usually are on January mornings, and, as I looked into the vacant darkness visible, my old notion came into my head of the likeness of an empty theatre to an empty coffin.

"It was a queer old building, that ex-warehouse that had been converted into a temple of the drama, and among other requirements for the dramatic art boasted extensive cellarage. Messrs. Cape & Coriander, the great wine merchants, at one time kept all their stock there, until one high tide the water rushed in, smashed the bottles, and so damaged Messrs. Cape & Coriander that they were forced to turn bankrupts—not that it hurt them, for afterwards they were richer men than ever. Then extensive alterations were made, and thick walls built to keep out the tide; but Messrs. Cape & Coriander never again housed their wine there. I suppose they did not like the water mingling itself in their affairs so publicly.

"Not a soul but myself had thought proper to be punctual for rehearsal. The first call was for 'Pisarro,' at eleven; the pantomime to follow. Our manager, Mr. O'Warreboyle, never set a good example, and rehearsals usually began at all sorts of hours. Annoyed at having left my comfortable fire, I went back to the stage door, and stood looking out into the rain.

"Two men stood at the end of the lane. After exchanging a few words, one of them disappeared, and the other tramped up to me.

"'This here the playhouse?' he asked.

"'This is the *theatre*,' I replied, trying to impress him, but failing signally.

"'Ah yes; the-ay-ter, if you like it better,' he said, 'Mr. O'Warreboyle is manager, isn't he?'

"The coolness of the man's questions and the rudeness of his manner annoyed me. I had played leading business—I was the 'Pisarro' of that evening. I therefore looked out into the rain, and feigned not to hear.

"'No offense, master,' said the man, after a pause, 'but Mr. Terence O'Warreboyle is manager, isn't he?'

"Without deigning to turn my head in the direction of his voice, I answered 'Yes.'

"'Is he in the way, master?'

"'No.'

"'Sure?' inquired the man, in a tone of the strongest doubt.

"This was too much! I turned upon my heel and walked back to the stage.

"A few minutes after the prompter, Sticknam, arrived, and shortly after Scaudrey and Mrs. Foljambe, who played 'Valverde' and 'Elvira.'

"'Now we can begin,' said I.

"I had no sooner uttered the words than I perceived by the light of a long slit or opening in the wall, which let in the cold and the rain, and did duty as a window, that Mrs. Foljambe was in tears. I asked what was the matter.

"'Oh, that brute Foljambe!' replied the lady; 'not home till 4 o'clock this morning, and tipsy as—augh!' and she began to cry.

"Mrs. Foljambe was older than her husband, and it was said led him a life. The real fact was, Foljambe was a drunken little dog, and spent money faster than his majestic and talented lady could earn it. Personally he was not worth his salt, but he was engaged for the sake of his wife.

"'I wish he was dead, I do!' said the poor woman.

"'Hush, hush!' said I, 'don't say that.'

"'But I *do* say it, and I mean it; a little wretch! I shall never know a moment's peace till he has drunk himself into his grave.'

"'Rosh,' I repeated, for I saw the figures of young Judson and Dossmore emerging from the gloom.

"'Will he be here this morning?'

"'No; he's in bed, little brute!'

"Rehearsal began. 'Atallba' (Foljambe) was absent, and so was 'Rolla' (O'Warreboyle)—Sticknam told us that O'W., as we had called him, had gone to Dundringham, to arrange about our opening there the following month. O'W. would not have been a bad actor for a manager had he not been afflicted with such a terrible brogue. He had been educated at Trinity College, Dublin—at least he said so. I have never been in Ireland, but I should think Trinity must be a large college, for all the Irishmen I have ever met date from it. *Pizarro* was run through—I mean the rehearsal, not the character—in the usual ramshackle way; and then we commenced the pantomime, in which I went on for the 'Demon Singe-his wig-off,' King of the Subterranean Salamanders. The performance that night was for little Canks's benefit. Canks was our property-man, and never acted except upon his benefit, when he always played clown—which he considered to be a triumph of dramatic art; in fact, he was a disappointed Grimaldi, and I believe would have broken his heart if he had not been permitted to 'clown' once in each town in the circuit.

"I got home about three, and dined. My wife looked out my armor, and sent our eldest boy to the hair-dressers' with my black-ringlet wig. We expected the pantomime to draw a good house. Old Propper, the great banker, had promised his support. He only visited the theatre twice a season—once at the bespeak of the conservative member, and once when *Pizarro* was performed, which play he considered the finest modern production of the human mind.

"During the whole of the day I felt an unaccountable depression of spirits that I could not shake off. However, at six o'clock, I started for the theatre, my carpet-bag in one hand, and my rapier, muffled in a gun-case, in the other. I should here mention that the stage was on the same level as the ground, and that the gentlemen's dressing-room was immediately under the stage; the ladies, as was right they should, had a comfortable room over the stage; but our den was the most wretched place conceivable. It had formed part of the cellarage that had been so lavishly ruinous to Messrs. Cape & Coriander, and was a dingy hole. Though we put boards over that portion of the brick floor on which we dressed, and made the stove red-hot, nothing could keep out the fearful cold, nor the damp, earthy smell and flavor of wet sawdust, unwashed bottles, and stale river. It was like dressing in a furnished sewer or dry drain; in truth, the cellar was beneath the level of the water at high tide.

"Each actor's dressing-place was lighted by a candle in a tin socket. O'Warreboyle would not go the expense of gas-fittings; there was also, for the diffusion of a general light, a hoop suspended from the ceiling with candles stuck in it—a sort of cheap impromptu chandelier, such as is sometimes hung up in dancing-booths at country fairs. To gain this comfortless crypt we had to descend a flight of stone stairs, picturesquely worn and uneven as with heavy coopers and drunken cellarmen. Our dressing-place, or dressing-table, was merely a few stout planks nailed together by the stage carpenter; and it had been a portion of the paternal thoughtfulness of our spirited and enterprising manager to fix this dressing bench on the opposite side of the cellar to the staircase, which gave us the trouble of crossing a floor whose every clammy brick seemed charged with cramps and rheumatisms, and to be sworn cemented foes to legs and feet encased in silk stockings, thin shoes, fleshings, and Roman sandals.

"Little Canks had a very good house. The Proppers were in the stage box in regal state, Mr. Propper in the attitude of the country member, with his fat hand thrust into his white waistcoat, and lost among his frill. Every time O'Warreboyle uttered a patriotic sentiment in Dublin English, old Propper received it as if it were the toast of the evening, pulled the edge of his box with his disengaged hand, and cried, 'Hear, hear!' after the fashion of members of the House of Commons and convivial clubs. The effect was very funny. In the address to the Peruvian army (four of them) O'Warreboyle shouted:—

"'My br-r-reeve associates! Par-r-tners in my toils, my feelings, and my feeme! Can R-rolla's wor-r-ds add vigor to the vir-r-tuous ener-r-gies that inspire your harruts?'

"'No! No!' interrupted Propper.

"'The thr-r-one we honor-r is the people's choice!' proceeded O'W. (not "Rolla").

"'Hear! Hear!' said Propper.

"'The laws that gov-ver-rn us are our brave fawthers' legacee!'

"'So they are!' said Propper.

"'The faith we r rever-rence teaches us to live in bonds of amitee with all mankoind, with surest hope of our Creator's mercee and r-re-war-rad hereafter.'

"'Bra-vo! Very good!' from Propper.

"'Tell your invadthers *this!*'

"'Yes! Yes!'

"'And tell them, too, we seek no change!'

"'Hear! he-ar!' said the banker, perhaps thinking of his notes.

"'And, *lastly* of all, such change as they would br-r ing us!'

"'Bra-vo!' shouted Propper, amid thunders of applause.

"O'Warreboyle dared not offend the banker, but I knew he *felt* daggers, though he looked none.

"The piece went off very well, though that little wretch Foljambe was the tipsiest of "Atallbas." I observed that the eyes of his wife were still red, but she had reached the dignified and majestic degree of conjugal quarrel, and took not the slightest notice of him, though spurred to it by his remarking, whenever she came near him, 'Oh! isn't she cross?' The combat between me and that stupid Dossmore was rapturously applauded, and the curtain fell amid great enthusiasm; O'W., as was his custom, insisting on joining in his own dirge, as he lay upon his bier—a butcher's crutch, borrowed from the slaughter-house in the lane.

"After the play, O'W. told me he had had luck at Dundringham, and feared he should not be able to open there. He owed the proprietors a year's rent, and they insisted on payment before reoccupation. O'W. did very well with his six towns, but he was an extravagant man, and gambled fearfully. I tried to cheer him up, and then descended the stone staircase to dress for the demon in the pantomime.

"No sooner had my feet touched the floor than a sudden chill seized them. I looked down and saw that the bricks were wet—there was water at least two inches deep upon them. I asked what was the matter, but nobody seemed to know. Little Canks, dressed as clown, was telling Judson, dressed for harlequin, of his triumph at his last benefit, and how his 'leap' had been encored. I sat down in my chair, and took off my wig and leg armor. I was unbuckling my breastplate, when I heard a tremendous noise—a noise as if the whole theatre were falling on us with a terrific crash. With the quick instinct of fear, every man rushed to the staircase. Half across the cellar we were met by a vast volume of water, which, roaring like a furnace, tumbled in upon us, and lashed us back.

"The brickwork of the dam or river wall had given way, and the flood was upon us.

"It rolled in rapidly. We mounted upon the dressing-place, which was about three feet from the ground. The water soon covered our knees and stole swiftly higher and higher, till it reached my chin. I thought my time had come, when my foot struck against my dressing-case, an article about eighteen inches high. I stood upon it, and, my head and shoulders free, looked out upon the black death around me.

"Had it not been for my poor little dressing-case, I should not now be alive to tell this story. As it was, I felt the greatest difficulty in keeping my footing against the strong, powerful, cruel flood.

"The inundation had evidently gained its level. The surface of the water just touched the bottom of the hoop in which the candles were stuck. The noise ceased, save a lashing and surging at the sides of our wet tombs. Shall I ever forget the sight? The flare of the candles reflected in the black, slimy pool, the low ceiling, the hall-light, the filthy smell of the putrescent water, the rolling empty bottles, the floating chairs, the horror and the awe of knowing that the few frail planks on which we stood could not long support our weight. The row of eight living heads against the walls; Canks, with his clown's paint swept off, but the wig, with its three grotesque tails, still sticking out from his ashy, fear-palsied face.

"I felt the boards beneath me crack. I shut my eyes tightly, prepared for death, and prayed to God for myself, and my wife and my children.

"At that moment we heard a burst of applause above us, and Toldrum, our low comedian, began his song:—

"'Some time ago lived near this place,
In one of the streets of the town,
A respectable man who was called
By the neighborhood Gentleman Brown.
Very often fine parties he gave,
At which in champagne you might drown;
And was truth and a fact, the whole street
Was jealous of Gentleman Brown.
Jockey—jeery—quiz!
Te the story I'm telling, oh, list!
How happy we morals might be
If jealousy didn't exist!'

"And the audience, as was their custom, broke into full chorus. I can remember the words now; they are cut into my memory as a name is cut into a tombstone.

"The dreadful truth flashed upon us that on the stage and in the house they had not heard the crash of the brickwork or the rush of the water; that they knew not of our fate, and we were doomed.

"The planks beneath us still remained firm. I heard a splash. I opened my eyes, and looked out upon the wall again. I saw Judson, who had thrown himself into the flood, swimming towards the staircase. At every stroke he was impeded by the chairs, tables, and lumber floating about him. If he succeeded in gaining the stairs he could inform those above of our entombment. To be rescued, assistance must be immediate. In a few minutes, if we escaped drowning, the foul, pent-up air of our dungeon would have stifled us.

"Our lives depended upon Judson. He struck out bravely. We watched him with eager hope and sickening fear. As he swam by the hoop, his foot kicked it, and the candles it contained fell into the putrid flood.

"All was darkness!

"The agony of the moment was supreme!

"In the absence of light to guide him, Judson, even if he kept afloat, could not reach the staircase; then there was the weight of the wet dress and heavy spangles upon his legs and body! I listened! I heard a groan; he had sunk to rise no more.

"'I have been a wicked man,' cried the voice of Canks from out the darkness, 'but I repent, and truly, I cannot hold on much longer. Good-bye! God bless you all! We cannot see, but we can hear each other. Say, 'God bless you, back again to me.'

"'God bless you!' said the voices, slowly and fearfully.

"The solemn words mingled with the repetition of the chorus of the comic song singing above our heads.

"The vapors of death were rising round us—and what a death! To die to the sound of song and music, pent up in a wet charnel-house. I tried to shout, but my voice failed. I heard a confused sound of prayer, and joined in it.

"The water gurgled in our ears as we implored speedy death or light!

"A brilliant stream burst in over our heads, and I heard a noise of voices!

"Judson had reached the stage. I heard him say:—

"'Hold on! Hold on, lads! Here's help! Deliverance!'

"The centre trap in the stage had been opened. Lanterns were lowered, and I saw them tying planks together to float to us.

"A voice shouted:—'There's no time to lose. Here's a rope! jump towards it, and we'll drag you up!'

"At the same moment a rope with a noose in it was lowered; but that end of the trap nearest to us was at a distance of four feet, and consequently there were four feet of water and floating obstructions between us and the rope.

"A number of voices shouted 'Leap!' I was nearest, and made the first attempt. Recommending my soul to God, and knowing that my brother actors would not leave my wife and children to starve, I closed my eyes, and leapt.

"I caught the rope; my left arm and my head went in the middle of the noose. The shock plunged me down into the filthy water till my feet touched the cellar floor—at the same moment I lost my hold of the rope. I gave myself up, for I feared that they would draw the rope up from me. There was a buzzing in my ears as I thrust forth my arm in desperation. I caught the rope again, and felt myself hauled upwards. Something struck me on the head. The foul water filled my mouth, my senses reeled; and my fear, during those awful moments of immersion, was that I should faint and lose my grasp of the few twisted strands between me and doom. I tried hard to keep my consciousness. It was in vain. All I remember was a sensation of quick motion and of dazzling light.

"When I returned to sense, I found myself lying upon the stage. All my companions had been saved but one, poor tipsy Foljambe.

"It was a strange sight to see us kneel round the closed trap, in our soiled, torn stage bravery, and thank Heaven for our deliverance.

"'Where is Arthur?' asked Mrs. Foljambe.

"We rose and looked at each other. There was a dead silence.

"'Oh!' shrieked the poor woman, who had just heard of our danger, and had run down from her room half dressed. 'He is dead! He is dead! He is dead!'

"She tore open the trap, and would have plunged headforemost had we not held her back. Her screams alarmed the audience, some of whom jumped on to the stage, and came behind the curtain.

"The trap was closed, and the bereaved wife was in a fit of violent hysterics, when a voice was heard to say:—

"'What's the matter? Has anything happened?'

"It was Foljambe, who had thrown his coat and trousers over his Peruvian dress, and been out to the nearest public house.

"I pass over a description of how Foljambe was received by his wife—how she sobbed over him, and said:—'And to think that this morning I wished you dead, my darling, and how near my wicked wishes were fulfilled!' Foljambe took it all as a tribute to his superior merits, and forgave his wife with heroic self-denial. Years after, when she remonstrated with him, he used to remind her that three pennyworth of gin once saved his life.

"'Well,' said O'Warreboyle, 'let us be thankful nobody's been drowned, for now we can get on with the pantomime!'

"Here little Canks broke in with tremendous wrath, and rebuked his manager—for daring to wish men that moment rescued from a dreadful death to tumble and make faces, and swore that nothing could induce him 'to clown' that night. O'Warreboyle scowled; but feeling that he had no choice but to yield, was going before the curtain to make an apology, when the two strange men I had seen in the morning walked up and arrested him.

"Old Propper, in consideration of his noble sentiments as 'Rolla,' became his bail. The debt was only £40, and Sticknam told the audience what had happened. They left the theatre grumbling loudly. They said that they had paid their money to see the pantomime, and it was a swindle not to play it.

"We never acted in the theatre after, but had a benefit at the Town Hall. My wife was very grateful for my escape, and said to me the next day, 'What a pity, Adolphus, that your suit of gold leather armor is entirely spoiled, and will never be fit to wear again!'"

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Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Press on Davis—Symptoms of Dissatisfaction—The Disaster in Tennessee—Davis Blamed for the Defeat—Scathing Criticisms on the Rebel President—Hood's Error at Franklin, Tenn.—The Porter and Butler Expedition—Wilmington the Point of Attack—The City Considered Perfectly Safe—From Southwestern Virginia—"Breckinridge Gains a Decided Success"—The Reported Success Not Confirmed—Saltville Still in Danger—The Destruction of the Railroad—Virginia Legislature—Passage of Melancholy Resolutions—General Davidson Moving on Mobile.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 21.

The news from Tennessee is bad. The situation is bad, but it is far from being irremediable. The army in Tennessee has been terribly mauled and has suffered awful injury, but it is not lost and may be restored to full efficiency by the same hand which recovered it after Missionary Ridge. But to change the fortune of the country the Executive and Legislature must change their character and abandon "the road to ruin," hitherto systematically pursued by both.

The opening of this campaign found our two best men in real command and in two principal positions—LEE in Virginia and JOHNSTON in Georgia. The military condition of this country was never so prosperous as it was at midsummer, for these two men had so done their work that it was then morally certain that the last supreme effort of the enemy was going to fail, and had it failed it is impossible to doubt that this year would have been the last year of the war. The unexpected and inconsequent freak of the Executive and the removal of JOHNSTON, permitted in silence by the country, has produced fruits such as inconsequent folly and subserviency never produced before. Although great evils might have been, and were, apprehended at the time, the results have so much surpassed expectations that they assumed the appearance of judgments.

But let the past go. The best remedy for the present evil is simply to stop the causes which have caused them. Let the Executive cease to interfere with the armies. Send JOHNSTON to the wreck of that army which he surrendered to HOOD in such magnificent condition. Give him a *carte blanche* to do what he thinks proper for its salvation and for the defense of the country, and guarantee that neither his commission nor his plans will be any more meddled with; give to BEAUREGARD complete discretion of action on the coast; leave to LEE his whole army and full powers in Virginia, and prosperity will return, good fortune will again befall the Army of the South, and the great dangers which menace the Confederacy will vanish like the clouds of the last rain. But good sense, modesty and justice will never actuate the Executive while Congress abdicates its function and public opinion its rights. Nations will suffer just punishment whenever they intrust power to puny hands, puff up conceit, and encourage the passions of their rulers by fulsome flattery or silent submission. We have done so. The follies of the Government are manifest to all; but it any one who gave their cost proposes opposition, or even remonstrance, the amiable majority cry hush! oh! hush! hush! we can't get rid of him, and he will do thus and so all the more if he is opposed. Don't say anything. We must have concord, unanimity, and there must be no opposition to the Government; therefore, the only voice which is heard at all is the voice of flatterers, the voice of those who have neither head nor heart, nor the knowledge nor principle.

Hence the Executive is encouraged to pursue his fancies, and although every military misfortune of this country is palpably and confessedly due to the personal interference of Mr. DAVIS, the Legislature continues at each session to be his subservient tool, and to furnish new incentives to perversity, new means of mischief. It will not be sufficient for the Executive to have lucid intervals. Congress and the Southern public must change their attitude, adopt a more distinct and manly tone, deal with their own affairs with more resolution, keep the Executive in the path of duty, and curb him with peremptory hands when he interferes with things beyond his capacity.

Great adversity has fallen upon us, but the power of the Southern States is not broken; their resources are enormous, and on no side is the breach irreparable. Of all the external dangers, there is not one which cannot be successfully met; but a greater danger is within, the folly vested with license and flattery to encourage folly. No calamity which has happened is in itself ruinous, but what will ruin us is this: that the Government should go on to do and continue to do the identical acts which have made the calamity by necessary sequence of cause and effect. The more harmony, and more concord and more self abnegation we do evince, under such circumstances, the more rapid is our progress to destruction. Let us determine that the course of the ship shall be altered; with that determination will be found the means to compel a change.

All Quiet at the Front.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 21.

Since the thundering Yankee salute on Sunday morning, quiet has prevailed at all points along the lines of GRANT's army. From below we have not the slightest ripple upon the surface, and it is deemed improbable that anything of moment will occur for some time, as it is certain that a considerable force of the enemy has been withdrawn and sent off on an expedition by sea; and further, it is not improbable that the exchange of prisoners may be resumed at Varina Landing, on the James River.

Butler's Expedition.

The new sensation in Yankeedom is the grand expedition which sailed from Hampton Roads last week, under command of Admiral PORTER and General BUTLER. The last number of the Baltimore *American* contains a letter from Fortress Monroe, which gives some idea of the strength of this expedition.

[Here follows the aid and information the enemy had of the fleet which was in the Baltimore *American*.]

An official despatch from Wilmington, dated yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M., says:—The advance of the enemy's fleet arrived off this point during last night, over thirty steamers are now assembled and more are following.

A despatch from Dublin, last night, states that fighting had been going on near Mount Airy for two days. The salt works were supposed to be safe thus far.

Porter's Expedition.

The Richmond *Whig* says in reference to the appearance of the fleet off New Inlet. This despatch foreshadows warm work off Wilmington. The defences of the place against a naval attack are very strong, and Admiral PORTER will doubtless discover that he has undertaken an impracticable job if he attempts the reduction of Wilmington.

General Sherman.

STANTON's latest official bulletin announces that FORTER has had an interview with SHERMAN, and that the latter stated he would capture Savannah and the forces therein in two days. Nearly a week has elapsed since that interesting interview was held and Savannah is still free from Yankee occupation. Official despatches from that city, relating to the disposition of troops, were received yesterday.

How Hood Was Defeated.

It appears, from the telegraphic report of Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, that General HOOD's failure to achieve a complete victory at Franklin was chiefly attributed to his inability to use his artillery, on account of the presence of women and children in the town. While the enemy were pouring grape and canister into his valiant ranks, the Confederate artillerists were forced to be idle spectators of the carnage for fear of killing non-combatants beyond the enemy's lines. General HOOD, it is said, massed about one hundred pieces of artillery during the night to open on the enemy at daylight, expecting the retention of the non-combatants before day, but whilst the massing was in progress the disconfirmed Yankees stole off towards Nashville, and so the cannon was not used at all.

General HOOD is too good a soldier not to know that battles are not easily won without the use of artillery. It was therefore a serious error to attack the enemy in his fortified position if he did not intend to try the efficacy of his ordnance. His omission to do so, with the explanation given, evinced a more tender regard for non-combatants than the enemy has ever exhibited, for which we award him due credit, but it is manifest that in saving the lives perchance of a few score of women and children, he unfortunately sacrificed several thousand or intrepid men who were hurled against the enemy's breastworks and column.

Quiet Along the Lines.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Unbroken quiet still prevails on the military lines north of the James River. BUTLER has gone South in ships! is believed to attack Wilmington. The Yankee papers say he is in command of a large land force which is to co-operate with the monitor fleet, but he has left his negroes behind. The Eighteenth Corps, now composed entirely of negroes, still holds New Market Heights and Fort Harrison, and its sable pickets daily tramp within easy musket range of our lines. On General FICKET's lines, between the James and Appomattox, quiet also reigns. At Petersburg, however, the Yankees are spiteful, and rarely permit a day to pass without treating us to a cannonade.

From Southwestern Virginia.

We have nothing from STONEMAN's raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, except the report stated in a telegram received yesterday by a member of the Legislature from Southwestern Virginia, that on last Sunday evening General BUCKNER'S command, having marched out from Saltville attacked the enemy at Glade Spring, and gained a decided success, and that he renewed the attack early on Monday morning, compelling the enemy to retreat precipitately towards East Tennessee.

This report is not confirmed by any official intelligence received at the War Department, but we see no reason to discredit it. If General BRECKINRIDGE had collected such a force as would at all justify him in leaving his intrenchments, there is no doubt this he has done so, and it is just like STONEMAN to be cut down in mid-career, as he was during his last raid in Georgia.

We are again, and are likely to be for a week to come, dependent on the Yankee press for news from Tennessee.

We have repeatedly known quite as positive announcements as they make to turn out absolutely false, and so found. Perhaps their telegraph account is same, as from STANTON's bedroom it appears to have been in diminishing circuitous from three thousand to three hundred. It is noticeable that THOMAS sends no telegram on the 17th, and that the unofficial telegram say nothing of what is going on, and do not tell us where Hood is. It is not impossible that matters have taken a turn at once unexpected and important to the Yankees, according to their own account, was driving our army down ten or a dozen turnpikes at once.

Perhaps General FORREST with his splendid cavalry has turned up in the right place and put a sudden check on the aspect of affairs. He has a way of turning up unexpectedly and always makes his presence felt in the best and shortest time to reform HOOD, even though he were at Murfreesboro when the fight began, and we think there is little doubt he has come so. The assistance and the knowledge of the weight of Tennessee's sword and prowess together with the certain conviction that THOMAS would have to respect STANTON had he another available to commemorate, cause us still to hope that Hood's condition is by no means hopeless, and that his army is not as the enemy exhorts us to hope, in danger of being crushed.

The Raid in Southwestern Virginia.

From the Richmond Inquirer, Dec. 21.

From telegrams received here yesterday we learn that the raiders came as far as Glade Meadows, ten miles this side of Wytheville, on Saturday evening, and then retreated by the way they had come. At Ackiss, near Marion, they were attacked by Col. WITHERS, who fought them from four o'clock in the morning until dark. It is reported they have destroyed the lead works and also all the bridges between Glade Springs and Max Meadows.

Burbridge's Raid.

From the Richmond Inquirer, Dec. 21.

Telegrams received yesterday from Lynchburg contain the latest intelligence we have from the raiders on the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. From the latest of these it appears that the Yankees on Saturday, having come to Max Meadows, ten miles this side of Wytheville, burned here towards Abingdon, destroying property of all kinds as they went. As they were returning Colonel WITHERS struck them at Ackiss, on Saturday evening, about five o'clock, and fought them till night. Ackiss is a point on the railroad, seven miles this side of Marion.

The result of Colonel WITHERS's fight is not given. It is believed that the enemy have succeeded in destroying the machinery of the lead works, the report that that point was guarded by General VAUGHN being untrue. From the celerity of their movements it is doubted whether the enemy have any artillery, and some think the lack of this arm they have not and will not attack the salt works.

The statements of telegrams mentioned are based on intercepted telegraphed to or coming by citizens of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, one of whom escaped from the enemy at Glade Springs, and the other went out from Lynchburg on an engine to make a reconnoissance. These citizens also report that the enemy has destroyed every bridge on the railroad between Glade Springs and Max Meadows.

Virginia on the Crisis.

In the Virginia House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Mr. BOTTS, one of the city of Richmond, from the Committee on Confederate Relations, made a report on the position and sentiments of Virginia in the present crisis, which was read by the Clerk and unanimously adopted by the House. It is as follows:—

The General Assembly of Virginia deems it appropriate, in view of the events which have transpired since its sequestment, to express the sentiments of Virginia upon the present crisis, and to treat no let position upon questions which affect alike our national state and personal existence; therefore

Resolved, That while the General Assembly deplores the continuance of the present war, and profound sympathizes with our patriotic and heroic army in its toils, privations and dangers, and with the good people of this commonwealth, and of the other Confederate States, in the sufferings inflicted upon them by the inhuman warfare waged by the common enemy, yet Virginia remains unshaken in her purpose never to submit to the usurpation of the North under the grave necessity imposed by the revolutionary attack to arms to coerce the sovereign States by the Federal Government, usurping a power unknown to the Constitution and in a matter involving the rights of self preservation and domestic regulation, common alike to all slave-holding States in the exercise of a clear right to resist such usurpation and to repel force by force, and by the de facto existence of her people she severed her connection with the United States, and since that event the conduct of the United States Government has furnished no reason for regretting the separation, but by waging an unjustifiable war, in a most barbarous manner, devastating our country, slaughtering our men and offering indignities to our women, aiming at the destruction of our Government and the extermination of our people. It has rendered a reversal of our former Union alike odious unnatural and impossible.

Second. That this Commonwealth, invoking the continued favor of Divine Providence which has heretofore watched over and protected us, and confiding in the wisdom, patriotism and energy of the Confederate Government, the earnest co-operation of all the Confederate States, the cordial support and perseverance of our people and valor of our noble army will cheerfully abide the issue of the Confederacy, and confidently anticipate the triumph of our arms, the establishment of our independence, and an honorable peace.

Third. That it is the imperative and paramount duty of the Confederate Government to continue to devote its whole energies to the vigorous prosecution of the war, as it is only by success of arms that we can obtain an honorable peace and preserve the sovereignty of these States and the liberties of our people from destruction. To that end this Commonwealth will endure every sacrifice until the freedom which is our heritage shall be securely established in peace, under the protection of the Confederacy of Independent and sovereign states.

Fourth. That the Confederate Government, which is the centre and organ of our united exertions in war, has been also intrusted with the power of concluding a peace by that Constitution which binds these States together, and his Commonwealth, believing that the trust has been wisely reposed for the common benefit does not desire either to withdraw the authority which has been delegated by all the states for their common safety or to embarrass by force or direct proceedings the Confederate Government in its delicate and difficult duty of negotiating peace, and that any proposition from the enemy to any of the States of the Confederacy to treat for a separate peace is, in the true language of this General Assembly in 1782, "inadmissible and inadmissible."

Fifth. That unity, both in prosecuting the war and in concluding a peace, is absolutely essential to our safety, and can be obtained and preserved only by a firm and adherence to constitutional authority established by all the states, and that this General Assembly will not listen to any proposition for or for any negotiations, inconsistent with their existence as a free and union.

High Salaries.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 21.

The pay of the members of the Virginia Legislature has been raised to thirty dollars per day, and a bill is also pending to increase the compensations of the Governor to thirty thousand dollars; judges and other officers of the State Government to proportionate amounts.

Rumored Evacuation of Plymouth, N. C.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The North Carolina *Richmond Southerner* says it is rumored that the Yankees have removed all their guns from Plymouth and have evacuated the place, and that paper adds that it has good reason to believe there is some foundation for the rumor that the Yankees have not occupied Washington.

The Peace Resolutions.

The peace resolutions, in the Rebel Congress, on which FOOTE made his valedictory a few days since, came up on Tuesday, and were on motion of Mr. MCMULLIN, of Virginia, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

From Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 20.—Authentic information has been received that the advance of General DAVIDSON'S raiding column, in a Baton Rouge, passed through Amorita, Perry county, Miss., yesterday, for Mobile. SCOTT and others are in the right place. Warm work is expected on Monday or Tues as next.

Extension of Beauregard's Department.

By recent orders the department under General BEAUREGARD has been extended so as to include South Carolina and the Atlantic seaboard of Georgia.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Dinner at the Astor House—Speeches by Admiral Farragut, Commodore Drayton, Commodore Winslow, and Others—Letters from the President, General Grant, and Others.

The New England Society held its annual dinner on Thursday night, at the Astor House. At the election of officers, Hon. William Curtis Noyes was chosen President.

Henry A. Hurlbut, Esq., presided, and introduced Dr. Chapin, who said it was no time for sectional appropriations and provincial assumptions. The history of New England belonged to the whole country. Dr. Chapin then, in a speech of splendid eloquence, spoke of the virtues of the Puritans, excusing their faults. He concluded by saying that the great principles which guided the Pilgrims across the sea, and which they maintained in the wilderness, are the living and vital principles of our nationality to-day. At the toast, "The President of the United States," the following letter from President Lincoln was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 19th December, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your kind invitation to be present at the annual festival of the New England Society to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims, on Thursday, the 22d of this month.

My duties will not allow me to avail myself of your kindness.

I cannot but congratulate you and the country, however, upon the spectacle of devoted unanimity presented by the people at home, the citizens that form our marching columns, and the citizens that fill our squadrons on the sea, all animated by the same determination to complete and perpetuate the work our fathers began and transmitted.

The work of the Plymouth emigrants was the glory of their age. While we reverence their memory, let us not forget how vastly greater is our opportunity.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq.

After the toast, "The State of New York," a letter was read from the newly-elected Governor of this State, Mr. Fenton, in which, after stating his inability to be present at the celebration, he says:—

There is, I believe, no people, of ancient or modern times, who have had more frequent occasions for rejoicing than ours; no one whose history, for so short a period, has been crowded with so many wonderful national achievements, cases of grander individual development, and more marked interpositions of Divine Providence. And no event in our history deserves better to be the object of special commemoration than the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. Standing on the ocean strand with them on the bleak December day, and regarding simply the exalted, yet sober enthusiasm of that people for civil and religious liberty, regarding what they had already so bravely dared, and so patiently suffered for 'righteousness' and freedom's sake—all that has since transpired, seems but the natural outgrowth of a race of such noble origin.

It could hardly have required prophetic vision to have seen that before such indomitable spirit and hard enterprise, the new world, and its savage occupants, must give way and disappear; that when the mother country, from whose persecutions they fled, should stretch out her hand to impose new oppressions, these sturdy adventurers would protest, battle and conquer; that when the foundation of a new nation was to be laid, the largest civil and religious freedom should be secured to all. And now, in this later day, when the splendid fabric of nationality—the conception, embodiment, and offspring of their noblest ideas—should be menaced, the spirit which has so animated them should also animate all emotions and patriotic posterity to maintain it at every hazard. Very respectfully yours,

R. E. FENTON.

The next toast, "The Poets of New England," was responded to in beautiful and eloquent language by William Cullen Bryant.

Before the speech, Vice-Admiral Farragut and Commodore Drayton had entered the room amid tremendous cheering and nine hearty cheers for Admiral Farragut.

"The army and the navy of the United States. The mountains blaze with victory, and the floods clap their hands for joy. A few more charges from our dauntless legions—a few more broadsides from our gallant gunboats, and the whole land is won."

The following letter was read from General Grant:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, City Point, Va., December 5, 1864. Joseph H. Choate, Esq., Chairman, etc.—Dear Sir:—Your favor, inviting me to be present at the meeting of your Society on the 22d inst., is received. My duties are such that it would be impossible for me to make any appointment so far ahead, and especially so when it would take me from the armies in the field. Please make my excuses to the "New England Society" for not accepting this kind invitation to be present with them on the 22d of December. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

SPEECH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Chairman then introduced, amid loud and enthusiastic cheering, Admiral Farragut:—

GENTLEMEN: I do not know what your expectations may be of Vice-Admiral Farragut, but you have seen enough of Rear-Admiral Farragut to know that he is not very well qualified to make such a speech as you, perhaps, would like to listen to. I am glad to return my thanks for the hospitable reception and enthusiastic honor I have always received in this land; and when I had the pleasure to see you last I promised to go abroad to keep up a sympathetic feeling with your association in another quarter. (Laughter and applause.) I only wish that I could return my thanks as the General has done, by a letter. (Laughter.) But we have some odd notions in the navy, and one is that we share our shot as we do our prize money; hence, the higher the rank, we have the more responsibility; and hence, I suppose, I am called upon. I can back up what was said by the gentleman (William Cullen Bryant) as to the manner in which the sons of New England and other States have poured out their blood at the South. God knows they have poured it out nobly. (Loud and continued applause.)

Commodore Winslow, in response to loud calls, rose and in a few words stated that he was not well enough to do more than simply to thank them for their kind and enthusiastic greeting.

Loud calls were then given for Commodore Drayton, who rose amid cheers. He said:—

GENTLEMEN:—Allow me to return my thanks for your kindness. The only merit I have is in having the fortune of being associated with Admiral Farragut, who has so much reputation that every one who comes near him gets a little of it. (Great laughter.) Still I am just as much interested in putting down the Rebellion as he is or you are. That I have not been able to do it to the same extent is, perhaps, owing partly to want of ability, and partly to want of opportunity. (Laughter.) I was born in a State supposed to be in direct antagonism with the ideas which you represent; but allow me to say that I have the warmest feelings towards you, and always have had. I think wherever the interests of humanity are concerned, New England is generally right. If I had not been born somewhere else, I think I would have selected New England. (Laughter and applause.)

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The United States Christian Commission, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from surgeons, chaplains, and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper librarians,

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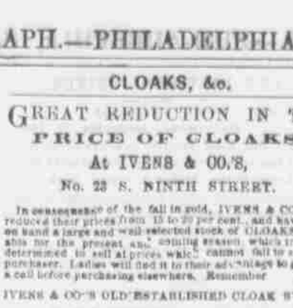

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The Company has $100,000 of its own capital in reserve belonging to the Stockholders, and taking it altogether *its resources for certain dividends are not approached by any other Oil stock now in the market at even double the original cost.*
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The property is located on Two Mile run, and consists of sixty-seven acres, the greater portion of which is borable territory. On the balance of the property, which is upland, is an abundance of coal, and also limestone, which is much needed in this region.
This property is one of the most attractive on Two Mile run for oil purposes, and lies directly in the Great Oil Basin.
The office of the Company is at No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Room 17. EDWIN B. SIMPSON,
12-20-5t Secretary and Treasurer.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
KANAWHA AND HUGHES RIVERS
OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE:
No. 208 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital Stock, - - - - - $1,000,000.
PRESIDENT,
C. A. WALBORN.
DIRECTORS,

WM. M. RANDALL,	J. E. RIDGWAY,
WM. V. McGRATH,	ELISHA W. DAVIS,
W. H. KEMBLE.	

TREASURER,
J. E. RIDGWAY.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH STREET,
ALSO AT No. 303 CHESNUT ST.
Divided into One Hundred Thousand Shares of Ten ($10) Dollars each, of which Twenty Thousand Shares are set apart to be sold at $2 50 per share, making $50,000 Working Capital, to be expended in developing the lands and paying the necessary expenses of the Company.
The property of this Company consists of the fee simple and perpetual lease of between 1000 and 1100 acres of land in Wood and Wirt counties, West Virginia.
Nos. 1 and 2 are in fee simple, and contain about 170 acres, situated at Kanawha Station, on the Northwestern Railroad, about 10 miles above Parkersbur

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Fifteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

We must again apologize to our readers for the crowded state of our paper. Notwithstanding the enlargement of our sheet (now the largest daily newspaper in the United States), advertisements and business cards have so encroached upon our space as to make us almost despair for a few days of furnishing our usual variety of news and literary matter. Our circulation is now far greater than that of any evening newspaper in the country, excepting the New York *Post*, and we l espeak the clemency of the august and immense body of our readers until this storm upon our columns be overpast.

To our advertisers we desire to say that our arrangements for publishing all of their cards in the paper itself—avoiding the pleasure fraud of a fly-sheet—have proved a complete success. We guarantee to the public the full number of insertions of advertisements in all of our editions.

To those of our readers who have not completed their holiday purchases we urge a perusal of our advertising columns, filled as they are with the cards of almost every leading store and business establishment in Philadelphia.

CHRISTMAS.

Selfishness predominating among mankind, virtue is difficult of attainment, because self-sacrifice is the Divine law. The least imperfection possible in man, dwells not in development of his propensities, but in their direction, restraint, or subjugation. Philosophy ameliorates his condition, but it gropes in light which is darkness compared with the effulgence shed by that commandment which teaches man to love his neighbor as himself.

Self love is the mainspring of action—the motive power of the world. In the pursuit of happiness, it seeks not exclusiveness. It is necessarily allied with the highest beneficence, for man without it would cease to be an agent either for good or evil. But selfishness pursues the objects of desire at all hazards, regardless of the wishes of others, oblivious of their happiness, and in opposition to their interests. Selfishness is self-love degenerate and debased.

At this time, some eighteen hundred years ago, came into the world the Teacher who instructed man that God's primal law is Love, and its fruit self sacrifice. He taught that love of God and man were inseparable. He concluded precept and career by that astounding example of self-sacrifice—an ignominious death upon the cross.

Of all times, it is fittest that this anniversary should be honored by practice of the doctrines inculcated by our Saviour. If the time does not especially call for self-sacrifice, *it should at least exhibit no selfishness*; and it is worthy of remark that at no period of the year, is so great solicitude shown for the happiness of others. At no time of the year, is there so spontaneous an outpouring of the kindly feelings of humanity. At no other time, are Christians so exclusively engaged in unselfish employment; at no other time so genial and so open-hearted. Every soul, for a period at least, goes out of itself, and enters into the soul of others. At this time, and at this time only, is there general obedience to the mandate, "love one another." Would it were so always! Obedience to the law is not restraint, but emancipation. Happiness is found only in obedience to the law. The chief good is happiness—the aim and object of the law.

Who, this Christmas, has not seen the pleasure reflected from the countenances of the throngs gift-bearing through the streets, or patiently awaiting in the crowded stores. From the opulent purchasers who buy some costly token of regard, to the urchins who flatten their noses against shop windows, while, in desperation at the difficulty of choice, they convulsively clutch their little hoard of money,—all seem bent upon giving pleasure to others. The tiny gun and penny trumpet, will, in some modest households, furnish no less pleasure than the elaborate sword and drum will afford the wealthier infant warrior. The stiff gingerbread is quite as delightful as black cake, and contains less prospective stomach-ache and calomel and jalap. The discordant braying and drumming of numerous youthful performers, and the incessant tinkling of inharmonious toys, will, for many days, be music even to ears polite. Men and women, of all conditions in life, are all on tip-toe of expectation, and all will share in the gratification of not being forgotten. For all of us are so constituted, that what we seek is not trumpery but love.

It is right that this should be a period of unselfish pleasure. Follow the teachings of One whose birth made this the greatest anniversary for mankind! Heap high the children's tables with the spoils of well-stocked toy-shops! Cram their stockings with sugar-plums and candies, long coveted with watery mouths! Heap up your boards, and draw around you friends whom you love! Devote yourselves, for this brief space, to the happiness of others! If you miss those whom death has snatched away, people the places with their presence! For the living we live. Love comprises two worlds—those of the living and the dead. Let us not forget our duty in one, in an absorbing thought of the other. Forget not the poor. Let us for once enjoy ourselves in unselfish pleasure—share both our abundance and our joy with our neighbor. Thus will our Christmas be merry. In thus acting will we humbly follow in the footsteps of Him who furnished the sublimest instance of forgetfulness of self. In thus acting, will we fitly celebrate the anniversary of His birth.

THE CHRISTMASES OF THE PAST.

The Christmas which has come is ripe with wealth and rich in blessings. As the months pass in review before us, we have crowns of rejoicing to place on each. The events of the past month or two especially, are such as to thrill the bosom with an emotion which never can grow vapid. We have the great march from Atlanta to Savannah to fall back upon. We are on the eve of another triumph. We have passed from success to success, and now that the year is gathering towards its close, we may sit down in peace and contemplate our triumphs, whilst we anticipate those to come.

None of the Christmases of the past have been such seasons of rejoicing as this. We have not had so much to rejoice over. In 1861 we were vexing ourselves over the settlement of the Mason and Slidell difficulty, whilst rejoicing over the expulsion from the Senate of John C. Breckinridge. It is only three years since that traitor was expelled. Since then we have become accustomed to traitors. In the beginning of December, 1861, that traitor was expelled. The whole nation was bubbling over the Rebellion, and both North and South were agitated with regard to the final resolution of the Mason and Slidell question.

In the middle of December, 1862, we were jubilant over our Fredericksburg victories, and expectant in regard to the result of Banks' New Orleans expedition. In 1863 General Grant was the central point of attraction. Now Sherman is the focus from which all the interests of the hour radiate. Through the month of August Vice-Admiral Farragut sent us glorious news. A few days ago, on board the *Dandelion*, Sherman wrote a brief bulletin giving graphic sketches of his success, or rather chain of successes. His few words are enough to render the dullest skies blue and the most clouded sunshine golden.

No Christmas present that could possibly be made would be more acceptable than the capture of Savannah, except the taking of Richmond. At these places we have generals who are doing their utmost for the Union arms, and whose successes in the past are so many milestones leading on to the good of ultimate and lasting triumph. They are acting the scenes which shall pass into song and history. The veterans who suffer and endure most may console themselves with the conviction that no Christmas of the past has brought more glory to our arms, or responded with more brilliant realities to the shining hopes of success.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

It is our earnest desire, so long as we conduct this paper, to defend, through its columns, the institutions of God, and, so far as in us lies, to advance the best interests of man. In vindicating the claims of both the Creator and His creation to the Sabbath, we attain both ends proposed. It is the day of God as it is the *day of man*. It ascends for its authority to the throne of the Almighty, and it reaches with its blessings down into the dreariest caverns of human wretchedness and despair. At a time when the very existence of God is not only questioned, but openly impugned, and in a city where, by public advertisements, we are all invited to listen to lectures on not the Divine, but the Devil-begotten nature of all religion—of all Sabbath rest, and of all sanctuary service—we consider it high time for the press to utter its not uncertain voice. This question might, in the estimation of some be more properly canvassed in the pulpit. It is true it is a question for the pulpit, for the *Church* is concerned. It is also a question for the press, for the *world* is concerned. In urging the claims of the Sabbath, it should not be forgotten that there were by God's direct appointment three great Paradisaical institutions, and that the Sabbath was one of them. The first in order is Labor. The second is Rest on the Holy Sabbath. The third is Matrimony. These are the three conditions of human existence. If a man will not work, neither shall he eat. If a man do not rest in the midst of his labors, he will soon rest from his labors altogether; and if folks neither marry nor are given in marriage, the race will become extinct. No sane man will argue that all things could go on prosperously if the wheels of human industry should stop their mighty whirl; nor can we get many out of a mad-house who would defend the abolition of marriage, and how is it that so many deny, if not in words, yet in practice, the obligations of that other institution of Heaven which lies between the two—defended, it would seem, by both, because more sacred than they? How, we ask, can men fall down before and worship, without any hypocrisy, two of these institutions, and refuse even ordinary respect to the most God-like of the three?

The first idea of a Sabbath is that of *rest;* and how sweet it is to the laboring man! Just as certainly as the huge wheels and massive bars of the machine will wear and tear each other into destruction, if not repaired by the mechanic and lubricated by oil, will man, with all his exquisite proportions, wear down to premature death, if not refreshed with sufficient and periodic rest. Nature craves her share of repose. Nor does she crave in vain, for when Saturday night returns, the poor, overtasked man rests on happy expectation of that blessed Sabbath which repairs the wear and tear of six days' labor; and fortified with its enjoyments, he goes forth to labor again, like a giant refreshed with wine. Above all men living the workingman should be jealous of the Sabbath. The rich may spend half the summer in travel at the springs, or by the seaside, but the laborer is ever at the wheel; and such is his scantiness of reward for his toil, and the greediness of many masters who employ him, that if God did not legislate for him, and, in spite of himself and his taskmasters, *command* him to rest one day in seven, he would not live half his days.

The French atheists presumed to alter the laws of Heaven, and decreed that France should have a Sabbath once in ten days. As well might they have commanded the summer to smile upon the earth once in a thousand years—as easily could Canute make the tide go back, as could any man or monarch alter with impunity the regulations of the Eternal. France tried two experiments unique as awful. She tried to do without a God, and to do without the Sabbath. She could do neither France must have a God, though she does not worship Him; and she must have a Sabbath, though she degrade herself in desecrating it.

The Sabbath is like some lovely but lonely island, cut off from the great continent of time, around which swells and roars the ever-restless "sea of troubles," and from which man may behold that "better land," "where the weary are at rest."

ENGLISH COMPLIMENT TO OUR ARMY.

Professor Goldwin Smith has returned to England, and almost the first lines he wrote for the public eye formed a letter to the London *Daily News*, complimenting the United States soldiers, and especially those of the Army of the Potomac. While on a visit to this country, he visited Lieutenant-General Grant at his headquarters, and was received by that noble chieftain with the attention and consideration due to a man so eminent for learning, and so fully imbued with the love of liberty. He saw the Army of the Potomac, and was surprised to find it so fine a body of soldiers. In his letter he remarks that, after a careful examination into their condition, their discipline and drill, he considers them equal to any soldiers in the world. With the officers he was particularly pleased, regarding them in manners and in cultivation the peers, if not the superiors, of officers in the European armies.

The soldiers are so well cared for, that the Professor assumes this fact to be proof of the war being fought for a principle, and not from mercenary motives, or the idea of conquest. During his stay with the army, he obtained much valuable information upon which to base his opinions respecting the contest raging between the North and South. He discovered that our army is not the "wild mob" which such correspondents as "Manhattan" would try to make the world believe, but rather a body of intelligent men, many of whom are his own equals in *belles lettres* and science.

The testimony of Professor Smith will have great weight with the better portion of the English people, and it will do much to disabuse their minds of the prejudices raised against us by Rebel sympathizers in their midst. A fair and candid statement of the cause of this war, of the manner in which it is carried on, and the purpose for which it is waged on both sides, written by Professor Smith, could not fail to exert a beneficial influence upon Englishmen, and open their eyes to the truth that the South is fighting for slavery alone and a slave empire, while the North is battling for the preservation of the Union and the sacred rights of humanity and freedom. Between the two, intelligent and liberty-loving Englishmen will not halt long in their opinions and preferences.

THE FRENCH MISSION.

Newspapers in various parts of the country are busy in suggesting names for the vacant mission to France. Assuming that the position of Mr. Bigelow as the chief Minister of our nation near the Government of Louis Napoleon is but a temporary one, it is not improper that Pennsylvania should present a gentleman whose appointment would be hailed with general satisfaction, and who combines all the requisites for such a trust. We can name one of our fellow-citizens who is particularly qualified for so exalted a situation. We allude to Morton McMichael, Esq., of Philadelphia.

It is unnecessary for us to speak of the personal fitness of the gentleman we have named for an able and faithful discharge of grave and responsible diplomatic functions. His long and blameless life in this his native city; his fervent devotion to our country through all its trials; and his legal training and practical experience in public affairs, all combine to make such an appointment desirable to the Government and gratifying to the loyal sentiment of the nation. Mr. McMichael is an eminent citizen of our Commonwealth. He is known and esteemed from one end of it to the other. His selection would tend to harmonize the jealous and factious quarrels that have so long disgraced our State politics and impaired our usefulness. We feel sure that President Lincoln could do no more graceful act towards the Keystone State than to tender the appointment to Mr. McMichael. The country can certainly obtain the services of no stronger intellect, or the labors of a more diligent and vigilant representative.

A GREAT BATTLE.

How many, in civil life, understand what a great battle is? They have dim ideas of its being a rapidly shifting panorama, in which blood, and agony, and strife, and thunder, and confusion are inextricably blended. But they cannot conceive its details. They do not picture to themselves correctly the parts which make up the whole. The reports of war correspondents, although they give singularly correct information and graphic descriptions, give but a very feeble idea of what a battle is. In reading them we too often regard them as a mere list of casualties, and omit to attach intelligent ideas to the words.

As a sample of what a battle is, take the late struggle between Thomas and Hood. The Nashville *Union* gives a detailed account of its progress. From it we learn that General Thomas' order of attack was as follows:—

"1. A. J. Smith's Corps on the right, and covering the Granny White pike.

"2. The 4th Corps immediately to the left, the 1st Division in the centre, the 2d on the left, and the 3d on the right. The 1st Division was commanded by General Kimball, the 2d by General Elliott, and the 3d by General Beatty. These advanced on Franklinp ike, the 1st Division resting its left upon it.

"3. Steadman's Corps moved out the Murfreesboro pike, with instructions to gradually move to the right and join on the 4th Corps. His command consisted of the division of General Croft and two brigades of colored troops, the latter being on the extreme left.

"4. The 23d Corps, under General Schofield, was placed in reserve, near the right of Smith, to be brought into use for flanking purposes.

"5. The cavalry were sent down the Hillsboro pike, with orders to operate on the range of hills to which I have referred, and if possible intercept the Rebel retreat or worry his flanks.

"At each step of our advance a heavy line of skirmishers was thrown out, as pioneers, and when these had reported all clear, or driven the Rebels back, batteries were pushed forward, which indulged in a few shells, when the skirmishers were again ordered on. In this way, a mile and a half of ground was passed over, until our lines had advanced about half a mile beyond the Thompson place, which is four and a half miles from the city, when the Rebel skirmish line came into full view, and definite information as to their general position began to be attainable; their main works were yet invisible, though their front line was plainly seen. Here a halt was ordered.

In describing the carrying of the first line of works the shout raised by the 4th Corps is represented as having been loud and long.

"One volley," says the account, "was fired, and then, with bayonets fixed, onward went the men, until more than half the space over which they had to go was passed, when a slight halt, a load, and another volley was the prelude to a second yell and charge. The men halted no more till within fifty yards of the Rebel works, when the deadly fire which met them caused them to halt and return it. In this position—both parties firing furiously—the belligerents remained at least five minutes. A section of artillery employed by the Rebels could no longer be used, so close was the range, and there were indications that the gunners were about to attempt to move them off, when our gallant men determined to secure them as trophies, and once more essayed to the charge. But the terrific storm of bullets was too much; again they halted, and a few men—very few indeed, not more than one in ten—broke for the rear; and the Rebels raised a shout of triumph. But this only maddened the assailants, who now defied them and rushed up to the works. The few who had commenced to retreat seeing this, wheeled around, and in a few moments were once more in their posts; and with one wild shout their standards were planted on the Rebel battlements, and those who had so stoutly held them fled in confusion to the rear."

The ensuing passage will give some idea of the breakneck flight of the Rebels:—

"From this time the retreat of the Rebels became a miscellaneous and disorderly rout. Hundreds of them threw down their arms and surrendered, among them a brigadier-general—General Jackson. Our men rushed on. They were resisted no longer; all they had to do was to pursue, and they did this with the same will and spirit that they had exhibited on making the charge. Though greatly fatigued, they rushed on headlong, gathering up prisoners by scores at every rod of their progress."

When it has facts to work upon, imagination can do much in picturing vividly a war scene. The battle between Hood and Thomas was a great one. The more truthful are our conceptions of the scenes amid which victory is won, the more truly will we honor those who help to win it.

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, December 24, 1864.

Sir:—But little relative to active army movements has transpired in the Department of the 8th Army Corps during the past week. The operations of our commanding General through the military tribunals sitting in the city are of most interest to Baltimoreans, especially to those who, secretly sympathizing with the Rebellion tremble on tip-toe with ears drawn tense, in fear of having some old *feux pas* brought to the penetrating inquiry of a military court.

These tribunals are making sad havoc among the Rebels in our midst, and outwardly new, Baltimore and Maryland generally, are more loyal than perhaps any other city and State in the North. The case of Mrs. Sarah T. Hutchins, some time ago arrested, tried, and convicted of having worn a sabre to Harry Gilmor, as a compliment for services against the Union, created much interest and diversity of opinion. Through the efforts of Governor Swann, and her counsel, William Schley and Jonathan Meredith, her sentence of five years imprisonment at at Pittsburg, Massachusetts, and $3000 fine, was annulled, and after an absence of a few weeks she returned today to her home and her liberty.

General Wallace still pursues the even tenor of his course against Rebels and their sympathizers, leaving to the President and the authorities at Washington the responsibility of making trials before courts-martial and military commissions, notwithstanding their expense to the Government, a farce and a mockery of justice. The new court, for the trial of civil cases, was convened a few days ago, and is presided over by Major-General Alexander D. McCook; Major William P. Lord is retained as Judge-Advocate. The Major is universally loved and esteemed. He is a fine lawyer and an accomplished gentleman.

The court-martial, for several weeks past engaged upon the trial of Lieutenant Pearing, of Captain G. W. P. Smith's Independent Maryland Cavalry, has been dissolved. Major-General Stahel was President, and Captain Hennisee Judge-Advocate. The latter was mustered out of the service yesterday. So many of the most respectable Rebels having been incarcerated in common jails and penitentiaries for their disloyalty, they have developed strong influence against General Wallace, which may soon result in his being relieved from command of this Department.

To-morrow, as usual, will be the grand jubilee and festival of the year, or rather Monday. The stores along Baltimore street, after having for several weeks put on their brilliant colors, will flash out and scintillate like the rocket on Monday. Money seems to be plenty, and a jubilant Christmas is inevitable. May the balls soon have occasion to be rung merrily over the crushing out of the Rebellion! They now but "ring out a slowly dying cause."

The Alphabet of Traitors.—Arnold, Burr, Calhoun, Davis, Early, Forrest, Granbury, Hill, Iverson, Jackson, Kirby, Lee, Marmaduke, Nelson, Owen, Polignac, Quantrell, Rhodes, Stuart, Thompson, Undecess, Van Dorn, Williams, Xhaustion, Yancy, Zollicoffer.

The Alphabet of Patriots.—Anderson, Banks, Corcoran, Dix, Ellsworth, Farragut, Grant, Hancock, Ingalls, Johnson, Kilpatrick, Lander, Mitchell, Osterhaus, Porter, Quimby, Reynolds, Sherman, Thomas, Upshur, Van Vliet, Wadsworth, Sprediton, Young, Zagonyi.

Girls with Large Feet.—A correspondent, who has recently been making a tour through Pennsylvania, says his "attention was called by dealers in Eastern-made work to the desirableness of more variety in the width of shoes." That in country districts, "the girls, even in families who can well afford to buy shoes, frequently go barefooted in the summer season, and their feet become quite large." He requests us to call the attention of our down-east friends to this fact, and we do so cheerfully, from kind regard to the girls aforenamed. We trust, therefore, our Yankee friends will remember the Pennsylvania damsels, when they are giving out stock, and that "yours" will govern themselves accordingly.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Locals, see Eighth Page.*]

State of Thermometer To-day.—Six A. M., 28. Noon, 35. 1 P. M., 36. Wind, W.

Ladies' Relief Society.—This Society has been engaged through the past season in performing a noble work among the poor of this city. This morning their office, at No. 537 N. Eighth street, was the scene of much hilarity and real pleasure, about three hundred children having assembled for the purpose of engaging in the festivities of the occasion, consisting of a fine repast, provided for them by the managers, and the reception of gifts, such as clothing, shoes, stockings, bonnets, and other articles, calculated to be of real service to them during the cold weather.

A fine Christmas tree was placed in the window, upon which were suspended almost everything that the mind could think of that would please and comfort the suffering. As the goods were distributed the countenances of the young recipients would light up with joy, so that the ladies who were instrumental in [illegible] up the affair were well repaid for their trouble.

One of the ladies connected with this charity, Mrs. Benson, has collected over $1000 during the season towards this object, and others have also met with much success in their efforts in this direction. As they charge nothing for their services, all the money that is collected goes at once towards the object for which it was intended. Miss Martha Elsegood, the Missionary, has been instrumental in doing a vast amount of good among the poor. The society is comprised of ladies from all persuasions, Catholic and Protestant.

Police Officers Beaten.—This morning, John Carbury and a man named Hagey were arraigned before Alderman Beitler, upon the charge of being implicated in a violent assault and battery upon two police officers. It seems that a warrant had been previously issued for the arrest of Carbury, who was charged with assault and battery upon a bartender, and malicious mischief, at a lager beer saloon Twenty-third and Vine streets; also, with assault and battery upon his wife. Last night Officers Osborne and Jennings attempted to execute the warrant. They proceeded to Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, and there encountered Carbury, with a number of his associates. The officers, upon stating the object of their visit, were attacked, knocked down, and badly beaten. One of them had his star and club taken from him. The defendants were committed for trial.

An Acceptable Christmas Gift.—We can imagine no more useful, valuable, and appropriate Christmas gift, than any of D. Appleton's standard publications. They are of great permanent value, and will prove a lasting remembrance of the giver. Mr. James K. Simons, No. 33 N. Sixth street, has them for sale, as well as one of the largest collections of valuable works in our city. He is enterprising and discriminating in his selection of works, and deserves the large patronage which he is daily receiving from our community. He is special agent for the Memorial of the Last Fair, and many other works, and for variety and value, has a collection equal to any in our city.

Burglars About.—This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a small counting-room attached to a commission house, at the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Market streets, was broken into by burglars. Powder was used to blow open the fire-proof. Too much of the article was used, and the books and papers were set on fire. This gave an alarm, and the burglars escaped. The apparatus of the Philadelphia Engine Company was soon on hand, and the flames were extinguished. The burglars got nothing for their trouble.

The Rush for Sweetmeats.—Now is the day for bonbons and sweetmeats. People who during the year have been abstaining from all such luxuries, are ready to invest in sweetmeats, and go to either of the Whitmans, Chestnut street, above Third, and Market street, No. 1210. They are the main depots for such good things, and receive the greater part of the patronage. Their sweets are the sweetest in the city, and are bought by thousands of our citizens.

Fair in Aid of the Working Women's Relief Association.—In order to obtain funds for the establishment of the refuge for helpless working women, a Fair has been opened at No. 736 Arch street, and will continue during the holidays. The cause is an excellent one, and the charitable of our city would do well to forward to the room articles for sale, and also lend their patronage to help those who are laboring, to succeed in the good work.

Fire.—This morning, shortly before 2 o'clock, a fire broke out at the coffee, mustard, and spice grinding establishment of J. F. Bowles, Second street, above Race. The upper portion of the building was pretty well damaged. A box-making shop adjoining sustained some injury.

Larceny.—This morning, William Wood, alias White, was arraigned upon the charge of stealing a watch, the property of Mr. Fagan, in S. Ninth street. The article was recovered at a pawn shop, where it had been placed by the accused.

MARRIED.

BLEIM—ARNOLD.—On Thursday, December 15th, 1864 at the First German Reformed Church, Race street, by the Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., Mr. ISAAC G. BLEIM to Miss CAROLINE ARNOLD all of this city. No cards.

DAVENPORT—SMITH.—By Rev. William Catheart, December 20d, Mr. EDWARD DAVENPORT to Miss ELIZABETH S. SMITH, both of Philadelphia. (German-town *Telegraph* please copy.)

KNOX—FOX.—On the 18th instant, by Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. EDWARD B. KNOX to Mrs. SALLIE A. FOX, all of Frankford.

POOL—GRAM.—On Tuesday evening, December 20th, 1864, by the Rev. R. C. Matlack, WILLIAM L. POOL to MARY ELINDA, daughter of John C. Gram, Esq., all of this city.

VAN-ANT—FORCE.—On the 30th of November, by Rev. Everett B. Plummer, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. WILLIAM H. VANSANT, Jr., to MARY ANNA FORCE, both of Bristol township, Bucks county, Pa.

DIED.

BURGIN.—On the 23d instant, EDWARDS, son of Dr. Geo. B. and Kate A. Burgin, in his 9th year.

DAVENPORT.—On the 21st instant, WILLIAM DAVENPORT, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence in Bensalem, on Sunday morning, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, and from the Methodist Protestant Church at Bridgeport, N. J., at 11 o'clock.

FLANAGAN.—On Friday morning the 23d inst., GEO. WOOD FLANAGAN, son of James M. and Emma S. Flanagan, aged 2 years.

FLECK.—On the 21st instant, CARRY G. FLECK, daughter of J. G. and Margaret Fleck, aged 2 years, 6 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 107 S. Front street, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th, at 2 o'clock.

HAYWORTH.—On Thursday afternoon, 23d Dec., HARVEY GLEN WORTH.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, No. 811 Race street, on Monday morning, 26th instant, at 10 o'clock.

GRIFFITHS.—Dr. JESSE W. GRIFFITHS, late Lazarette Physician of the Port of Philadelphia, on the 22d instant, at his residence in Providence township, Montgomery county, Pa., in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or meet the funeral at the chapel of the Montgomery County Cemetery, at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., at 1 o'clock, P. M. Friends in Philadelphia will note the Norristown cars, Ninth and Green streets, on Wednesday, 28th at 11 o'clock A. M., and meet the funeral at the cemetery.

HALL.—On the 21st instant, THOMAS HALL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1222 Rose street, below Shippen, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. Interment at All Saints'.

HARDY.—LAURENCE HARDY, at Camp Felton, Texas, captured off the *Granite City* at Sabine Pass, 19 years old, son of Ann and the late Thomas Hardy.

OBERTEUFFER.—Killed in Virginia, on the 29th instant, Captain JOHN C. OBERTEUFFER, Company G, First New York Mounted Rifles. (New York papers please copy.)

REID.—On the 20th inst. Mr SAMUEL REED, a soldier of the War of 1812, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and any remaining soldiers of the War of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1102 Passyunk road, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On the 21st inst., Mrs SARAH ANN ROBINSON, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs Susan Ballin, 311 Allen street, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

SHIELDS.—On Saturday, 24th inst., ELIZA SHIELDS, relict of John Shields, in her 71st year.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the late residence, No. 1227 Jefferson street, on Second day (Monday) 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—In Trenton, on the 19th instant, Lieutenant-Commander WATSON SMITH, U. S. N.

THOMAS.—After a lingering illness, Mrs. AMANDA, wife of the late Jonathan Thomas, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Anna M. Sergeson, No. 815 Charlotte street, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WADE.—On the 22d inst., after a short but severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, GEO. W. WADE, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, back of No. 804 Orchard street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

A CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

Literature, Fashion, Fine Arts. Price, $3·00 a year.

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Begs leave to inform his esteemed customers that his present stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS

Surpasses that of any former importation. Having selected with care every article himself, he can truly say there is no similar establishment in the country that can compare with his. As to prices, getting his goods from the first manufacturers and artists in Europe, those dealers who buy from the importers here to sell again can certainly not compete with him. Of the following goods he keeps an immense variety, and in such entirely new styles, as no other store in this city can offer:—

LADIES' WORK-BOXES.
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WRITING DESKS—DRESSING CASES.
FANS, PARIS GILT AND BRONZE GOODS.
PERSIAN WARE—BOHEMIAN GLASS.
VASES, OF FINEST ANTIQUE AND MODERN.
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CABAS, POCKET-BOOKS, CIGAR CASES.
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GAMES OF ALL KINDS.
CHESS, DOMINOES, LOTTOES.
CRIBBAGE, COUNTERS, CHESS, AND BACKGAMON BOARDS.
BAGATELLE AND TIVOLI.
IN TOYS—This department is complete in every variety known, with many novel things never before imported. Dolls, the very large variety, of every kind known, kept in this store, surpasses in beauty and natural dressing anything known here and in Europe. This is no idle boast; Ladies should call and see them. 11-30-2trp

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A large stock, suitable for Presents.

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Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, Elegantly Perfumed, can be had in white flint glass bottles, with stoppers, suitable for the toilet table or dressing bureau. The qualities of this celebrated preparation are so well known as to scarcely require mention; but we will say, if your head is bald, or partially so; if your hair is harsh and dry, falling off or turning grey; or if your head is covered with dandruff, scurf, or skin diseases, Jayne's Hair Tonic is the article to remedy these evils; and to prove it, you have only to give it a trial. Prepared by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

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$5,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
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In the City, for Christmas Presents, such as

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NEW GAMES AND PUZZLES.

The Rabbit in the Garden of Flowers, FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, $1·00.

THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON,

ALACE OF SANTA CLAUS,

AND DOMINOS,

Nine Games and fifty Puzzles, for persons of all ages, $1·25,

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THE KINGS OF ENGLAND,

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HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT,

Nine Games and nine Puzzles, Historical, for persons of all ages, $1·50, are three beautiful Christmas Presents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
No. 715 MARKET Street.
SMITH, ENGL

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

CAPTURE OF BRITISH ARMS FOR THE REBELS

From the Herald.

Admiral Porter telegraphs to the War Department that the blockade-runner *Fifield* was captured by our gunboats on the 15th inst., off New Inlet, having a large cargo of arms and ammunition on board. This may seem, in the ordinary course of events, a very insignificant circumstance; but, for all that, we think it is a very important and significant incident, as we shall show. In the early part of this month the blockade-runner *Vixen* was captured by the United States gunboat *Rhode Island*, off Wilmington, with a large and valuable cargo, consisting of rifles, ordnance stores, medicines, and bankers.

It will be remembered that we published a letter from our correspondent in London, on the 29th of November, giving the particulars of a contract entered into with an English firm, Alexander Collie & Co., and the Rebel Government, for the manufacture and delivery of two hundred and fifty thousand rifles, which were to be paid for at the rate of a bale of cotton for each rifle—the English speculator agreeing to take the double risk of landing the rifles at some Rebel port, and getting the cotton safely into England. The cost of these guns would be about $2,000,000, and the price of the cotton in England would be fully $50,000,000—thus leaving an immense margin of profit to cover the risk.

Now, it is pretty evident that we have got two cargoes at least of these rifles and other implements of war which were probably included in the contract with the English; how many have been landed at Southern ports we know not. It will be remembered also that among the papers taken by General Thomas recently was a proclamation of General Breckinridge, imploring the Rebels to be careful of their small arms and lead; to save up every gun and dig up every bullet out of the earth and earthworks.

A supply of small arms is then evidently the most pressing necessity of the Rebels, and hence the large price paid for them, and by capturing these two vessels with their cargoes, we have virtually won two important substantial victories, because the enemy are driven to a strait out of which there is no outlet, as they cannot get small arms from any other source.

Thus people, when they read a newspaper account of the capture of two blockade-runners, with cargoes of rifles, have very little idea of how important an event it is in crushing the power of the Rebellion.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

From the Tribune.

The "Tribune Almanac" for 1865, which will be published in a few days, will contain official returns of the vote for Presidential Electors from nearly every State in the Union. In consequence of the early meeting of the Electoral Colleges, it was impossible to get in all the returns in some of the large Western States, such as Missouri, Iowa, the Michigan Peninsula, Minnesota, &c.; but these deficiencies are trivial, and make no difference in the relative proportion of the vote. The aggregate vote, as actually returned, is 3,957,702—say 4,000,000, including such as were excluded by being too late. Of those duly returned the respective candidates had:—

Abraham Lincoln	2,182,592
George Brinton McClellan	1,775,290
Majority for Lincoln	407,302

Taking the entire popular vote in all the States entitled to a voice, we may put Lincoln's clear majority at 450,000. The vote in detail (estimating Oregon) is as follows, comparing with the same States in 1860:—

States.	President, 1864. Lincoln.	McClellan.	President, 1860. Lincoln.	Antilavery
California	43,552	26,357	39,173	79,607
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	43,792	33,434
Delaware	8,155	8,767	3,815	12,224
Illinois	189,496	158,730	172,161	167,532
Indiana	150,238	130,233	139,033	133,110
Iowa	89,075	49,596	70,409	57,922
Kansas	16,441	3,691	....	....
Kentucky	26,592	61,478	1,364	144,852
Maine	61,803	44,211	62,811	35,197
Maryland	40,153	32,739	2,294	90,208
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	106,533	62,642
Michigan	85,352	67,370	88,480	66,267
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	22,069	12,730
Missouri	71,192	31,209	17,028	148,199
Nevada (est.)	10,217	6,984	....	....
N. Hampshire	34,382	32,200	37,519	25,454
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	58,324	62,801
New York	368,735	361,986	362,646	312,510
Ohio	264,975	205,557	231,610	210,881
Oregon (est.)	8,000	6,000	5,270	9,140
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	268,030	208,412
Rhode Island	12,602	8,749	12,244	7,797
Vermont	42,419	13,321	33,808	9,036
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	.....	44,947
Wisconsin	80,082	63,028	86,110	66,070
Total	2,182,592	1,775,290	1,864,523	2,001,033
Per cent	55·15	44·85	48·20	51·80

Lincoln's maj. 408,302 Anti-Lincoln's maj. 139,570

Whole vote in 1860, 3,868,615; in 1864 (estimating that not counted) 4,000,000; increase, 131,384. The entire vote for President in 1860, including all the Southern States, was 4,080,193.

THE NEW DRAFT—A FULL AND QUICK RESPONSE.

From the Times.

The re-election of President Lincoln was not simply a declaration of sentiment. It was a pledge. The people affirmed not merely that the Rebellion ought to be put down, but that it should be put down; and they bound themselves to supply President Lincoln with the money and the men necessary to that end. His new call for three hundred thousand more men must be met with promptitude and cheerfulness.

A requisition of this magnitude, at just this time was hardly anticipated. The half million draft in the summer, it was hoped, would finish the war. So probably it would have done, had it actually yielded that number of soldiers. But the credits given for several enlistments, and for surpluses on previous calls, caused hardly more than half that number to be really raised; and even this accession was almost neutralized by the constant discharge of regiments whose terms of service had expired. The public mind, flushed by our signal successes the last few months, and making the many signs of desperation on the part of the Rebels, had become pretty well persuaded that the war was near its end. Naturally the end was looked for without much pause to consider the efforts and sacrifices still necessary to secure it.

We are, indeed, fully warranted in believing that the Rebellion is in its last stage. The fact that it has now but one army left of any strength at all formidable; that conscription has been exhausted, so that no new armies can be raised from the whites, and that the defensive capacities of the Rebel forces actually in service have been greatly diminished by the destruction of their means of intercommunication, entitle us to conclude that the Rebellion must soon be in an extremity. But it is when in an extremity that human powers often make their most powerful effort. Desperation finds new strength and new resources.

We are now seeing this in the final resolution to arm the slaves. Nothing but the last necessity could have determined this. Yet, while we find this proof that the desperation which precedes the last quietus is already upon the Rebellion, it should be remembered that this desperation must be guarded against and kept in hand. It will not do to assume that this resort, because it is a desperate one, can avail nothing. The Northern belief is, that the slaves will not, to any large extent, do effective service, as soldiers, to the Confederate cause. Probably they will not; yet possibly they may.

Stranger things have happened in this war than that the Confederacy should, within six months, have one hundred thousand thoroughly equipped, well drilled, and thoroughly serviceable black troops under its control. If we are determined to make an end of this Rebellion at the earliest day possible we must provide against that possibility. We must prepare to forestall it as much as possible by doing our best, in the meantime, to get get possession of Rebel territory and strip it of its slaves, and then to keep our own armies so strong that they would quickly overpower all the reinforcements that were thus actually obtained by the Rebels.

Of course no sane Northern man can suppose that black soldiers, impressed by the Rebels, can secure Rebel independence. The worst they can do, even if they fight as well as any of the Rebels assert that they will, is to prolong the war. But that is precisely what the Northern people don't want done. We would endure the expenditure of treasure and blood for many years yet, sooner than let the nation be divided, yet it ought not to be endured for one day longer than is absolutely necessary. Every interest and every duty require the speediest termination of the war, compatible with the national security.

Probably the Government already has soldiers enough in the field to get the mastery of the Rebellion, sooner or later, whatever accessions the Rebel armies may acquire from slaves converted into soldiers. This new draft may not be necessary to overthrow the Rebellion, but it is necessary to hasten that overthrow. These three hundred thousand men, promptly supplied, will, in all likelihood, make a difference of one year, and perhaps two, in the duration of the war.

What, above all things, is needed, are one or two other Independent armies like Sherman's, that can march from important point to important point through the South at their own will, while the principal Confederate army is held fast in the grip of the Army of the Potomac. Sherman was less than a month in marching from Atlanta to Savannah, and the enemy were everywhere helpless before him. There is no reason why a similar army might not as easily march through any other part of the Confederacy, away from Lee's lines in Virginia. Had we two other such armies now at the active disposal of the Government, the last campaign of this war would be completed before the grass grows again. The only patch of the Confederacy left would be that held by Lee's army.

The Southern people themselves would not be slow to see this. Nothing would so quickly bring them to despair as a prompt and full response by the North to this new call of President Lincoln. Its moral effect, as a practical confirmation of the purpose expressed in the Presidential election, would tell immensely. Let every Northern community put their hands to this measure with a will. Proper effort and sacrifice now will save us from far greater hereafter.

DRY GOODS.

GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street,

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

In all varieties, for

Christmas and Holiday Presents,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handk'fs., all lines, 30c. and upwards.
Men's do do do 75c do do
Children's do do do 25c. do
Plain Handkerchiefs, all lines, 25c. and upwards.
Lace Handkerchiefs, $3 to $10
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1 to $10.

Men's, Women's, and Children's Handkerchiefs, all kinds and at prices very much below the present gold basis.

ALSO,

LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,

AND

WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

Suitable for Presents, at

12-17-12t E. M. NEEDLES'.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—IN DRY Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Window Shades.—W. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 87c. to $1 50; ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 62 to 87c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 62c. to $1 50; Floor Oil Cloth, 37½ to $1 25; 3-4 Bordered Window Shades, $1 20 to $10; White and Checked Cottons, 25c. to 40c.; Christmas Delaines, only 25c.; Marseilles Quilts, $2 to $15; Blankets, $10 to $20; Piano and Table Covers, $1 to $8; Alpacas, all colors, 50c. to $1 50; Reps and Poplins, $1 50 to $1 00; Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, 50c. to 60c.; plain and fancy Cassimeres, 75c. to $1 50; new style Balmoral Skirts, $2 $1 $4; Cashmere Scarfs, $2 to $5; Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 50; Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, 25c. to $1; Nubias, Scontons, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods and Scarfs, 25c. to $1; Dress Buttons, 10 to 25c.; Spool Cotton, 15c.; Skirt Braid, 15c.; Water-proof and Beaver Cloth Cloakings, $1 50 to $4 50. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12 21-6t

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EYRE & LANDELL,

MERRIMAC CALICOES,

FAST COLORS FOR

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FOR CHRISTMAS.

3000 Yards French Chintzes, Yard Wide, Fifty Cents, 12-10-13t

TAGG & BRO., CORNER TENTH AND PINE Streets, open from Auction bargains in GOODS FOR HOLIDAYS.

1 lot Grey and White Squirrel Muffs and Collars to Misses, $7 per set.
1 lot Ermine Muffs and Collars, for Misses, $4 per set.
1 lot Ladies' French Mink Muffs, $5.
1 lot Ladies' Broche Scarfs, $2, $2 50, $4, $5.
1 lot high-colors, all-wool plaid Square Shawls, $5.
1 lot Cerise Commixes, 25c., 30c., 50c., $1, $1 25 to $2 50.
1 lot Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 50c. and $1.
1 lot Misses' Small Silk Spotted Veils, $1 26.

Also,

CHINA GOODS,
TOY BOOKS,
LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

1 lot of the best BALMORAL SKIRTS in the market for $5. 12-21-3t

MEDIUM PRICE

DRESS GOODS, FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

MOUSSELINE DELAINES, 45 Cents.
SAXONY PLAID, 50 Cents.
Do do 60 do
Do do 70 do

Closing out Dress Goods, at Reduced Prices.

OWREN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

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BLACK LYONS VELVET

FOR CLOAKS,

From Auction, at Reduced Prices.

28 INCH LYONS VELVET, $16.
32 do do do $19.

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12-21-6t Above Willow.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

To favor the laudable practice of making

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Green Baize, Broche Shawls,
Skating Mufflers, Woollen Shawls,
Clan Plaids, Silks,
Skating Skirts, Silk Poplins,
Promenade Skirts, Rep Poplins,
Mourning Skirts, Merinoes,
Skirting, All Wool Plaids,
Sheppard's Plaid Skirts, &c.

12-1-1m

JOHN H. STOKES, No. 702 ARCH STREET,

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Consisting of Staff Goods.

French Merinoes and Poplins.
Lupin's Single and Double Width Black Delaines.
Lupin's Bright Wool Plaids.
Lupin's Fine Quality French Merinoes, $2 25.
Heavy Ribbed Wool Poplins, $1 50.
Gay and Plain Style Cotton and Wool Delaine 5000 yards Calicoes, from 31½ to 50c.
Plaid Shawls—Gay and Desirable.
Plain Shawls—for Service.
Children's Shawls—Long and Square.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-Stitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Silk Hdkfs.
Balmoral Skirts—Large Assortment.
Splendid Counterpanes, from Auction.
Flannels—White and Colored.
Canton Crash and Diaper.
Linen Crash, American Crash, at 12½c.

If Ladies will examine this stock they will find good goods at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show them. Come and examine, at

12-9-1m JOHN H. STOKES', No. 702 ARCH Street.

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OWEN EVANS & CO.,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

GOODS AT THE REDUCED PRICES!

Notwithstanding the inclement weather and bad walking, Ladies do turn out to buy our Cheap Goods, and the consequence is

We Have a Great Run for Cheap Goods!!!

WE ARE SELLING OFF AT BARGAINS

All our Winter Stock, and you can Buy Cheap!

100 pieces rich Plaid Dress Goods, 25 per cent. below their cost to import.
100 pieces Poplins and Empress Cloths, black and all colors, all of them 20 per cent below their wholesale prices.
1000 pieces of Dress Goods, 10 per cent. below their value.
Merinoes, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75. Lupin's make, great reduction.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

SHIRTING AND CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Shirting Cloths, $1, $1 50, to $2, all wool, double and single width, closing out at low rates.
Men's and Boys' Satinets and Cassimeres, 50c., $1, $1 25, to $2 00; closing out very cheap.
Chinchilla Beavers, double width, $2 75, for Misses' Cloaks and Boys' Overcoats.
Double-width Cloths, $1 12½, $1 50 to $3 00, bargains.

BALMORALS. SHIRTING LINENS.

1000 Wool Balmorals, $0 50 to $4 75, reduced.
600 Black and White Balmorals, $2 75 to $5 00, cheap.
100 pieces Shirting Linens, 62½c., 75c. to $1 00; low.

KEEP YOUR HANDS WARM.

Ladies' Merino Gloves, 18½, 22, and 25c., great loss.
Gents' Merino Gloves, 18½, and 25 cents, a bargain.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, lamb lined Silk Gloves, all at ruinous low prices, just to sell them.
Kid Gloves, $1 75 to $2 50. Every pair guaranteed not to tear; if they do, another pair given without any charge.
Evening Party Kid Gloves, cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' White Kid Gloves.

MUSLINS, FLANNELS, CALICOES.

All-wool Flannel, 50 cents, that does sell fast.
Shaker and Domet Flannels, 45, 50, 75, to $1; that will keep you warm this cold weather.
Calicoes, 22, 25, 37½, and 40 cents; we know good ones.
Muslins, nobody tries to sell them at less price than we do.

BROCHE SHAWLS. BLANKET SHAWLS.

We sell piles of these goods, because we sell cheap.

ALL VALUABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

CHEAP MAMMOTH DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—Selling off cheap, Ladies' and Children's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 28, 31, 37½, to 75 cents; Plain Handkerchiefs, 10, 12½, 18½ to 25 cents, warranted all linen; Ladies' beautiful Scarfs, 90 cents; Perfumery, cheap; Shirt Bosoms, 25 cents.

CASSELBERRY'S,

12 Mo. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,

PRESENT A LARGE

AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE GOODS

To Buyers, for the Selection of

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

All of which have been purchased at the late Auction Sales, and will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES

TO EFFECT RAPID SALES.

SAXONY DRESS GOODS, at 37½ cents
Do do do 50 do
Do do do 60 do
Do do do 70 do
DOUBLE STRIPED POPLINS, 90 cents.
PLAID POPLINS, $1 00. ALL WOOL POPLINS.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS. EMPRESS CLOTHS.

And a full line of Choice Colors

FRENCH MERINOES,

At prices ranging from $1 25 to $2 00.

RICH PLAID POPLINS.
Do MERINOES.
Do CASSIMERES, from 87½c. to $1 00.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, of Viennese and Paris fabrics, in choice designs and colorings.
BLANKET SHAWLS, of new and desirable styles, at reduced prices.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, Etc., Etc.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

12-21-6t Above Willow, Philadelphia.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—I OFFER A large stock of useful and substantial articles for presents. Blankets at $5; larger size and heavier at $10; better at $11; and one of the best makes in the market at $12.

Comfortables, good, and weighing 5½ pounds, at $5.
White Counterpanes at $5, $6, $8, and $10.
Marseilles Counterpanes, fine, large, and heavy, at $12, $15, and $20; one lot at $20 that are extra heavy, and largest size made, worth at least $35.
Napkins, warranted all linen, at $2, $4, and $5; among them are one beautiful patterns; the finest are $8.
Red Border Diaper, 25 inches of various qualities.
Doyles at $2, $3 and $5
Doyles, colored, for Servants; also the half bleached
Table Cloths, 2¼ yards long, extra quality, at $6, beautiful small patterns.
Table Cloths, full 3¼ yards long, handsome Damask, with double centre pieces; these are very fine, and will be sold low.
Towels at $3 50 per dozen up; some very handsome ones with beautiful colored borders.
Table Linens, by the yard, in very great variety, at every price, of various patterns and qualities.
Barnsley double 8-4 in Damask, full two yards wide, of beautiful designs and quality, unsurpassed.
Cloth Table Covers, in all the colors, from $2 50 up to $6.
Among these will be found some of the most useful presents that can be given.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES,

No. 1613 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

P. S. Also a noble lot of Linen Handkerchiefs, both in ladies' and gentlemen's ladies', all lines, from $3 up, and gentlemen's large size from $6 up.

12-22-3t G. B. H.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Is Daily Receiving

NOVELTIES IN

LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIFS, &c.,

In every variety and at

REDUCED PRICES,

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Miss s', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

8-1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

North NINTH, above Arch,

have just opened several fine lots of Useful Articles

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Handsome Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all lines.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50, 75, 88 cents and $1 00.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Colored Border.
Ladies' Black Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, Colored Border all lines.
Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all lines, 50, 60, and 75 cents.
Infants' Handsome Worked Bodies.
Handsome Worked Sets.
Misses' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25, 31, and 37½c.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at the very lowest market prices.
Gents' handsome silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, yard square.
Handsome Broche Scarfs, from 50c up to $5 00.
Real Thread and Mal ese Lace Collars.
A large assortment of Black Lace Veils.
A large assortment of Portemonnaies.
Ladies' Morocco Satchels.
Handsome Buffalo Hair Brushes, plain and inlaid backs.
Ladies' Fancy Back Combs.
Gents' Neck-ties and Suspenders.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Gents' Kid-lined Gloves.
Best quality American Delaines and Calicoes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
All-wool Domet Flannels. Heavy Shaker Flannels.
6-4 Shirting Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, &c. &c.
Woollen Hoods, Scontons, and Scarfs.
A large assortment of Fancy Soaps, Pomades, and Extracts.
Night Blooming Cereus Extract, a new odor.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street,

12-20-3trp

INDIA SCARFS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

LACES.

LACE COLLARS,
LACE SETS,
DUCHESS COLLARS,
EMPRESS COLLARS,
QUEEN MARY COLLARS,
At Low Prices.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED SLEEVES,
TRIMMED SETS,

Cheap, by

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

HOSIERY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

GLOVES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

EVENING DRESSES.

Latest Novelties just received from Paris, by

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS,

MOIRE ANTIQUES,
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK GOODS,
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH CHINTZES, etc.

All the above at Low Prices for the HOLIDAYS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

12-15thstu No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

USEFUL

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS
TABLE AND STAND COVERS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, CHAMBER TOWELS.
NAPKINS, DOYLIES, BATH TOWELS.
COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW & BOLSTER LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, from 2 to 7 yards long.
TABLE, DIAPER, AND DAMASK, by the yard.
TABLE NAPKINS (all qualities), DOYLIES.
TABLE COVERS AND TABLE COVERING by the yard.

The Largest Assortment to be found in the City.

ALSO,

LACE AND EMB'D COLLARS, SETTS, SLEEVES.
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., in every variety.
SILK HDKFS., for Gentlemen and Children.

For Sale by

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

12 27 3t No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

USEFUL GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Can be found at

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

S. E. corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.

Best De Laines reduced to 15 cents.
First-rate De Laines for 37½ cents.
Best Calicoes only 37½ cents.
Good Calicoes for 31 cents.
Fine Dress Goods of all kinds at very low prices.
French Merinoes, good quality, reduced from $2 50 to $1 50.
Extra fine French Merinoes only $2 00.
Double width all wool De Laines, $1 25 and $1 50.
Single width all wool De Laines from 62 cents to $1 00.
Fine quality figured all wool De Laines reduced to $1 00.
Figured Merinoes only $1 50.

FANCY PLAIDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A very cheap lot at 75 cents
Plaids from 75 cents upwards.
1 lot extra fine Plaids reduced from $2 00 to $1 50.

SHAWLS!!! SHAWLS!!!

Blanket Long Shawls, best quality, $10 00.
First-rate Blanket Long Shawls for $7 00.
Having just added an extensive Cloak and Hoop Skirt Department to our Store, we are now prepared to offer the best Cloaks and Skirts at prices that will defy competition.
We invite an examination of our celebrated
ONE DOLLAR HOOP SKIRTS,
which are made of *one piece* of steel, making them more durable than any other Skirt in the American market.
CLOAKS!!! CLOAKS!!!
Cloaks, splendid styles; Cloaking Cloths of all kinds.
Cloaks made to order.
Please give us a call and save money by buying your Holiday Gifts at our Store.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

9-26-2m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., Phila.

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Invite attention to a choice stock of

WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-3-1m

With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BURNETT PROPERTY,

OF

PAINT CREEK,

ABOUT TWO MILES FROM ITS MOUTH,

ON THE

CLARION RIVER.

Saw mills on this property, and heavily covered with white pine, and other timber, which alone would pay a dividend on $100,000. Also, coal in abundance, one large vein now being developed. At the present price of coal in this county, a large sum could be derived from this branch alone, 250 acres.

KANE FARM, 250 acres, on Clarion river, 10 miles above Clarion town, and 14 miles from Brookville, the capital of Jefferson county. This territory has one and a half mile front on Clarion river, and from surface indications there is no better oil lands in this State—wells are now going down on the adjoining properties, with good show of oil. This land can be bought at the low price of $100 per acre.

Nine acres on Cherry Tree run, a most valuable piece of oil property, surrounded by large flowing and producing wells. This piece of land, once developed, will prove as remunerative as the entire territory of the most favored oil companies, and can be bought low.

193 acres near Franklin and near French creek. Through a portion of this land there is coal varying from two to five feet thick; also, in one end Limestone, which is now much wanted in this region, can be had in abundance. About 30 acres of this land shows the most favored prospects for oil yet discovered on French creek. This entire piece of land can now be bought for $25,093.

318 acres valuable coal land near the Allegheny river, being directly in the rear of the Roberts Oil Company's property. Three fine coal veins now open and working. This piece of land could be made to prove most profitable if in the hands of an energetic company.

160 acres land near East Sandy, in Cranberry township, heavily timbered, and underlaid with many large veins of coal, which would prove a great saving to any company who possessed this territory. About eighty acres of this land is adapted to boring purposes, showing the same surface indications as are to be found on Oil creek and Cherry run. Price $25,000.

185 acres of land in Jefferson county, Pa., near the great oil region of the Clarion river. On this property there is valuable timber, and underlaid with heavy coal veins, a few of which have already been opened. The oil indications are very similar to those met with on Cherry run. This piece of property can now be purchased at a very low price. As yet, there has been but little attention paid to this region, but, from present indications, the land in this region will shortly command as fabulous prices as Lashon Oil creek. The coal alone on this territory, calculated at two cents per bushel, will more than pay for the whole property in eighteen months.

106 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county, being near East Sandy, and not far from the Allegheny river. Williams run goes through this entire property. Near by there are several runs, one of which is now producing largely. Coal is found on adjoining territory. Prospects of this land proving largely productive, either for oil or coal, are not surpassed by any land in this county. This farm can be had for $10,000.

1 acre and 22 perches, being a small piece of valuable boring land in Venango county, which can be had either on lease, or can be purchased in fee simple. There are few opportunities for purchasing such a small piece of land in this county. Can be bought cheap.

KEELER FARM.—Situated on the northwest branch of Patchell run, Venango county; one fourth of this land is good boring territory. Coal also on this land, and joins the Scott Farm, which has been sold and is now being developed. 100 acres.

25 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county; they are sinking wells on adjoining lands, with good show of oil.

70 acres in Sugar Creek township, Venango county; this land is well located, and fully one-half is adapted for boring purposes, several wells now going down on adjoining lands.

160 acres of land in the Western oil region of Virginia. This territory is located near and is surrounded by some of the most valuable, oil territory in this State. Can be bought either in part or the whole tract.

OHIO OIL LANDS.

HART FARM—66 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

CRAY FARM—90 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

HENRY FARM—80 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

M'ELFRESH FARM—45 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BALL FARM—40 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

POSEY FARM—87 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BOILEAU FARM—80 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

BOASLY FARM—127 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

VORE FARM—80 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

CROY AND HANY FARM—90 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

PARMENTER FARM—140 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

R. ELLIOTT FARM—97 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

J. ELLIOTT FARM—108 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

GRAY FARM—40 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

EDGERTON FARM— — acres in Berne township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BOILEAU FARM—230 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

HART FARM—91 acres in Homer and Marion townships, Morgan county, Ohio.

SIMPSON, JANNEY & CO.,

12-24-stuth2t Room 17, No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!!!

VULCAN

OIL AND MINING COMPANY,

OF

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARTERED

BY THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

$1·00 PER SHARE, FULL PAID.

No Future Assessments.

THE ESTATES OF THIS COMPANY

Are located in the heart centre of the great oil district of West Virginia, and indicate a wealth of oil greatly surpassing the famed Oil creek region of Pennsylvania. They comprise

OVER 3100 ACRES,

All in fee simple (titles examined by an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, and pronounced indisputable), located in the well-known Burning Spring and Great Kanawha oil district.

First. The Ballard Farm of the Old Burning Spring region, containing over one hundred acres. In close proximity to this estate, on every side, are situated the most successful oil wells in West Virginia, and within about one and a half miles is located the widely celebrated "Lewellyn" and "Eternal Centre" wells, the former of which flowed fully

THREE THOUSAND (3000) BARRELS OF OIL PER DAY,

Being the greatest *bona fide* yield of oil ever known, and very considerably surpassing, both in quantity and quality, the product of any two wells in Pennsylvania.

Second. Three thousand (3000) acres in two estates in the centre of the oil region of the Great Kanawha, along whose entire length oil is believed to exist in immense deposits, as aside from the actual developments for oil, the evaporation at the neighboring Salt Works is effected by igniting the Petroleum Gas emitted from subterranean reservoirs of oil.

The Company estates have been secured at really low prices ($61,500 in all), and are deeded direct from original owners to the stockholders of the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company.

The value and importance of the Company's property may be inferred from the fact that leases for adjoining lands, with large royalties of oil, have been sold for a bonus greater than the fee simple cost of the Company's estate, and if assumed advantageous to the stockholders, it is believed that but little difficulty would be experienced in leasing a portion of their territory at a bonus and royalty greater than the cost of the whole.

THE VULCAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY

Is organized and will be conducted solely with the view of affording a source of permanent business profit to those interested; and in order to place the Company's oil in the market at the earliest moment, vigorous operations will be forthwith begun.

As a source of additional profit to the stockholders, and accommodation to the adjacent producers, it is proposed to erect a large refinery at such a point and under such auspices as the Directors may determine will insure the largest return.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand shares of stock only will be sold, and no further subscriptions will be accepted at any price whatever; the remaining 75,000 shares stand pledged to be equally divided between the original subscribers at such a time as the Directors may deem most advantageous to the interest of the Company.

The immense profit to be derived from earnest and successful working is shown by the fact that a single Company in this year paying to the stockholders ($1,000,000) one million of dollars in cash dividends, besides a handsome reserve for additional developments.

The substantial inducements which the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company offer to those desirous of receiving an interest in a source of wealth that is now startling the whole world, are of a character that merit the gravest consideration.

To persons interested or not interested, information concerning the estates of the Company, its workings and prospects, will be freely given, and detailed maps and charts will be cheerfully shown.

Subscription to a limited amount of the stock (*if not already taken*) may be obtained at original price of $1·00 per share.

HENRY SIMONS, President,
U. S. NATIONAL WAGON WORKS.

WM. H. WEEKS, Treasurer,
Of W. H. Weeks & Co., White Lead Manufacturers.

J. L. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary,
OFFICE:
No. 434 WALNUT Street.

12 24 3t

CARD.

VULCAN

OIL AND MINING COMPANY.

The straightforward business-like manner with which this Company has been organized, and will, as long as the undersigned have any voice or influence in its management, most certainly be conducted, has excited the ill-will of several enterprising contemporary companies, whose efforts are very clearly more directed towards effecting sales of stock, and depreciating this Company's candor, than of any manifest desire to develop Oil to reimburse their stockholders.

The VULCAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY was started under the conviction that at least one honorable business organization would receive a cordial reception. The Company's reception is an eminent success; that success appears to have envenomed its contemporaries. As this Company appeals direct to the reflective business men of the community, who, as a class, have never been found among the investors of our contemporaries' stock, and therefore, as no custom is taken from them whatever, no good reason can be conjectured for such an unnecessary agitation of oils.

To the public we would frankly state that the Company's estates in fee simple (3100 acres), cost $61,000; the capital stock is divided into 200,000 shares, at $1 each, full paid. 125,000 shares of Stock ONLY will be sold, and no more at any price whatever. This amount save the our territory, and leaves a cash working capital of $46,000. The remaining 75,000 shares stand pledged to be equally divided pro rata between the original or present subscribers. The Company's estates are in the very heart of the richest oil district in this country. If you like our straightforward plan of dealing better than paying a few corporators an extortionate rate for a little ground on an uncertain interest, we should be pleased to have your subscription at once; if you do not, plenty of other chances are presented to invest your money.

HENRY SIMONS, President.
(U. S. National Wagon Works.)

WM. H. WEEKS, Treasurer,
(Of W. H. Weeks & Co., White Lead Manufacturers.)

12-21-3t COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

LOVES OF HENRY IV OF FRANCE.

The history of Henry IV, King of France, is so well known from the veneration the French have always retained for that prince, that no one is ignorant of his weaknesses for women, and to how many misfortunes he was exposed by perhaps the only failing that he can justly be reproached with. A short time after having espoused Margaret de Valois, sister of Henry III—a marriage formed rather by political interests than love—Henry, who was then only King of Navarre, formed a strong league with the Duke of Alencon, his brother-in-law. This union was displeasing to the queen mother, Catharine de Medicis, because she feared these two princes might form projects against the king, her favorite son. She had recourse to love,—means which she had so often employed to advantage.

Knowing the Duke of Alencon and the King of Navarre were both enamored of Madame de Sauve, one of the most beautiful women of the court, she prevailed upon this lady to inspire the two rival princes with a jealousy so mortal, that if the king had not interfered they would have settled their differences sword in hand. Queen Margaret reconciled them. It is known how ill this princess had conducted herself towards the good king, her husband; her passion for the Duke of Guise; the suspicions of the public as to her too close connection with her brother, the Duke of Alencon; her banishment from the court by Henry III, who at the same time wrote her husband a letter injurious to the reputation of his sister. A short time after, being desirous of repairing this injury, he wrote a letter of apology to Henry IV. Queen Margaret herself did not take any pains to conceal her passion for Mole, the favorite of D'Alencon. This person was greatly admired by the ladies, and equally detested by the king, for reasons rather founded on love than war.

He was condemned to lose his head with Coconas. Being upon the scaffold, he said, "God and the Blessed Virgin have mercy upon my soul! Commend me to the kind remembrance of the Queen of Navarre and the ladies." Queen Margaret, it is said, with the Duchess of Nevers, carried away the heads of their two lovers, and interred them with their own hands. It is also added that the Queen of Navarre had a passion for St. Luc Bussy, Duke de Mayenne, and others. Vassor says that Henry IV was much blamed for abandoning Queen Margaret so freely to her gallantries. If we credit the memoirs of Queen Margaret, she had great reason to complain of the inconstancy of the king, her husband, who openly loved Mademoiselle de Fosseuse, and whom he caused to be waited upon in her illness by the queen. It was this princess, however, herself who had in reality given birth to this passion. She had been long irritated against the king, her brother, on account of his obliging her to retire from court, and rejoin her husband, whom she did not love.

She was still more incensed when the king showed her the letter of Henry III, in which all her intrigues were discovered. Breathing nothing but vengeance, she instructed the ladies of her train and their daughters to insinuate themselves into the hearts of those who had influence with her husband, so as to ensnare them in the fetters of love. Henry himself was the first to fall into the snare of Mademoiselle Fosseuse, who, being young and innocent, punctually obeyed her mistress, but afterwards went beyond her orders.

On the commencement of the League, and during the life of Henry III, love deprived the King of Navarre on his side of a city. He had given the government of La Riole to a Huguenot captain, named Ussac, who was extremely ugly. The deformity of his person and his advanced age did not prevent him from falling deeply in love with one of the women of the queen mother. This lady was called Atric, and was afterwards Countess de Chateau-Vilain.

This occurred in a conference which the queen mother contrived to have at Nerac, with the King of Navarre, under pretense of conducting Queen Margaret. Viscount de Turenne, who was then very young, rallied the good man Ussac. Henry did the same, and Ussac was so vexed and exasperated at this that he delivered up La Riole to the Catholic party. Love, which caused Henry IV so much trouble and deprivation, soon gained for him great advantages.

The queen mother had brought her to Nerac, M. Pibrac, the most eloquent and bright man of this time. Neither his wisdom nor his virtue could resist the charms of Queen Margaret, who, though she ridiculed his passion, nevertheless sought to turn it to the advantage of the king, her husband. *Absolute mistress of the actions of* poor Pibrac, they granted to the Huguenots more than they desired. The league tending always to prevent Henry IV from attending to the crown of France, caused this prince to be excommunicated by the Pope. Margaret, little satisfied with her marriage, seized with avidity this pretext for being separated from a heretic and excommunicated husband.

She even dared to take up arms against him, but she was obliged to leave Carlac, and to fly to Agen in the most alarming haste to save herself. The Marquis de Camillac arrested her in her flight and kept her as a prisoner at the castle of Usson. It is to be supposed that he was then ignorant of the power of beauty; but forcibly struck with her charms, boldly declared his passion for her. Margaret was too well experienced not to draw an advantage from his weakness. She flattered and caressed him, and at last wholly turned his head by promises which were never fulfilled. Being absolute mistress of her fortified prison, she drove out the Marquis and kept the fortress. The assassination of Henry III left the crown of France to the King of Navarre, but it was still for him to purchase and conquer. Henry was often obliged to fight without troops or money, and it was then he proved himself a hero, worthy the crown which by birth he inherited.

He gained among others a most signal victory at Coutras. Henry now was desirous of joining the Germans, who had come to his assistance, and were in a perilous situation, but the victorious army separated and nothing was done. Some authors attribute this sudden division to the impatience of the king to see the beautiful countess to whom he presented the trophies of his victory. This fair seducer was the Countess de Guiche, called "la Belle Corysande." Soon after love banished this lady from his heart and substituted one who gained the most unbounded ascendancy over his mind. This was the fair Gabrielle d'Estrees, and it is known that Henry was so captivated by her charms that he determined to marry her. The consent of Margaret only was wanting, but this princess, not willing that the throne should be filled a woman whose birth, though illustrious, did not entitle her to this honor, refused her consent to a divorce till the death of Gabrielle d'Estrees.

If the death of Gabrielle freed Henry IV from the vexations this passion had caused him, he soon after fettered himself with chains equally as burdensome. Captivated by the charms of Mademoiselle d'Entragues, who by her address drew from him a promise of marriage. Before he gave it, however, he was desirous of showing it to the Marquis de Rosni, to whom he imparted all his secrets. He gave it to Rosni, who read it, but made no reply. At last, holding the paper in his hands as if to return it to the king, he tore it into two pieces, saying:—

"Behold, sire, since it pleased you to know it, what such an engagement appears to me to deserve."

"What are you doing?" said the king; "you are surely mad!"

"It is true," replied Rosni, "I am a fool and a madman, and wish to be the only one in France."

This bold remonstrance did not diminish the passion of the king, nor prevent him from giving his promise; but after he espoused Mary de Medicis, his connection with Mademoiselle d'Entragues occasioned him great uneasiness. She always refused to return the promise, but it finally obtained it by giving twenty thousand crowns, and promising the baton of marshal of France to her father.

Henry IV, some time after, whether from disgust for the marchioness or to mortify her, dedicated his vows to Mademoiselle de la Bourdaisiere, and soon after to Jaqueline du Bueil, who was made Countess of Moui. The Marchioness de Verneuil, enraged with vexation and jealousy, yielded to the passion of the Spanish ambassador, with whom she promised to retire to Madrid with the children she had by the king, and put in force the promise of marriage she had received from Henry. This conspiracy was happily discovered, the children of the marchioness were taken from her, and carried to Saint Germain, and she was disgraced. The Count d'Auvergne, her half-brother, who had entered into the conspiracy, when he found all was discovered, retired to his government at Auvergne, where he was arrested and imprisoned in the Bastille.

The father of the marchioness was equally an accomplice in her guilt, and was arrested and confined in the Conciergerie. It was then that the king betrayed the weakness of his love, by acquainting the marchioness through her guard that she might easily obtain pardon if she would ask for it; but she was too proud to do this. The judgment that was passed condemned the Count d'Auvergne and M. d'Entragues to death, and the marchioness to be confined in a convent. The council that the king assembled for advice on this occasion voted for the execution of the judgment; but love prevailed over all the reasons that they could urge, and the king granted the lives of the condemned, and the marchioness was fully discharged.

When Henry IV first wore the chains of Mademoiselle d'Entragues, love interrupted his tranquility in a most whimsical manner. Julienne Hypolita d'Estrees, sister of the fair Gabrielle, had a design upon the heart of the king. She saw that Mademoiselle d'Entragues had deprived her of the hopes she entertained. To avenge herself, she had the address to allure the Prince de Joinville, and by dint of caresses to obtain from him some letters he had written to Mademoiselle d'Entragues, in which he had spoken disrespectfully of the king and queen. Mademoiselle d'Entragues knew not how to reinstate herself in favor of the king, but the Prince de Joinville, who was ruined by the same blow, contrived to extricate himself from this perplexity. He told Mademoiselle d'Entragues that Mademoiselle d'Estrees had intrusted those letters by means of a secretary of Charles de Lorraine, Duke of Guise, who could counterfeit all sorts of handwriting, and this only with the view of ruining Mademoiselle d'Entragues. The secretary, who was bribed, confirmed this assertion, and she believed this tale. Mademoiselle d'Estrees was dismissed the court, and deprived of a lover whom she tenderly cherished. The Prince de Joinville, her lover, was obliged to go into Hungary to serve against the Turks, and the poor secretary was recompensed with a prison.

We shall finish this article by the history of a lady, who of all the loves of Henry IV, caused him the most chagrin and the least pleasure. We allude to the Princess of Conde, Henriette Charlotte de Montmorency, daughter of the high constable of that name. She had at first been promised in marriage, and even proposed to the Marquis de Bassompiere, with whose inclination the marriage accorded in every respect. On one side he found a charming woman, endowed with all the graces of mind and person; and on the other, he became the possessor of an immense fortune, and formed an alliance with the greatest noblemen in France. The king cheerfully gave his consent to the marriage, and Bassompiere received the congratulations of all his friends. But all these brilliant hopes were destroyed by love. Before the declaration of the marriage the queen gave a ballet, in which Mademoiselle de Montmorency danced, habited as Diana, holding an arrow in her hand.

Her graceful figure made such an impression upon Henry that he became desperately in love. He reflected that in marrying this lady to the Marquis de Bassompiere she would probably love her husband and be less inclined to favor his views. In the meanwhile the enemies of Bassompiere, envying his good fortune, advised the Prince of Conde to ask Mad'lle de Montmorency in marriage. The king was apprised of this, and took an opportunity one day of speaking in private to the lady, and begged that she would tell him frankly whether Bassompiere pleased her, adding that he could easily break it off and give her to the prince, his nephew. She replied that since it was the will of her father, she should endeavor to conform herself very happy with M. de Bassompiere. The king sent for Bassompiere—

"I think of marrying you to Mad'le d'Aumale, and by this marriage to renew the Duchy of Aumale in your favor."

"Your majesty, then," replied the astonished Bassompiere, "would give me two wives."

"Bassompiere, I would speak to you as a friend: I am become not only enamoured, but perfectly distracted for Mademoiselle de Montmorency. If you marry her and she loves you, I must hate you. If, on the contrary, she would love me, you would equally detest me. It were better that jealousy did not destroy the friendship existing between us, for I love thee with sincere affection. I am resolved to marry her to the Prince of Conde, and to fix her at court. This will be the consolation of my advancing old age. I will give my nephew, who is young, a hundred thousand livres to amuse himself with, and shall rest content with her affection, without pretending any other favor."

This discourse fell like a clap of thunder upon the marquis; in one moment he had all his happiness ravished from him; but having no choice, he thought it better to take upon himself the merit of a sacrifice which he knew he must make. He told the king he was too happy in having found the opportunity he desired of testifying his zeal and affection for His Majesty. The king embraced him with tears, and assured him of his gratitude.

Some days after, the Prince of Conde espoused Mademoiselle de Montmorency. The prince soon perceived the passion of the king for his wife. He found a very tender letter which he had written to the princess, and discovered that he had visited her at Picardy, disguised in the Flemish habit. The prince then thought he could no longer in honor remain at court, and in consequence left the kingdom, accompanied by his wife, and went to Brussels, where he was well received by the archduke.

"I was," says Bassompiere, "near the king when the news was brought him. He said to me, in a low voice, 'Bassompiere, I am a ruined man; he has carried off his wife. Take care of my money, and go on with the game, and I will go and learn the particulars.'"

The king, after counselling with numerous persons, at last relished the expedient of M. de Villeroi, of whom the king had asked advice, and who said without hesitation, "that His Majesty ought to despatch one of his captains of the guard after them to endeavor to bring them back, and then to the princes of those States where they had probably gone, menacing them with war in case they refused to deliver them up. They have without doubt taken the route to Flanders; and the archduke not having any express orders from Spain to protect him, will doubtless deliver him. They will drive him from the States." The king, however, would not fully decide upon this plan till he had heard the opinion of the Duke of Sully.

"What is to be done?" asked His majesty.

"Nothing," replied Sully.

"Nothing!" said the king.

"Yes, nothing," again replied the duke. "If you do nothing, and you appear to take no thought of him, no one will try to assist him, not even his friends and servants, and in three months, pressed by necessity, you will have him on what terms you please; but if you appear too desirous to recall him, they will, out of opposition, detain him."

The king, who was chagrined and impatient, would not accept of his advice, but was guided by that of the President Jeannin, and the next day despatched M. de Praslin, as much to the prince as the archduke.

To finish this picture, by a trait capable alone of painting all the force and frenzy of love, we shall say with almost every historian, "that the great preparations for war that Henry IV made before his death, had for their original cause no other than his passion for the Princess of Conde." Mezeral, after having spoken of the vast projects of Henry, adds "that love was not the least cause of these great designs, for it is certain that Henry the Great would have availed himself of this opportunity to deliver the Princess of Conde into his hands." In a word, the Princess of Conde so much engrossed the mind of the king, that a report was circulated that he meant either to bear her away, or to kill the Prince of Conde at Brussels, and the latter was obliged to make his escape to Milan, disguised as a priest. The Princess of Conde, who was probably the innocent cause of Henry's death, became afterwards the favorite of the Cardinal de la Valiette—at least we infer so from Amelot in his historical memoirs. He says:—

"The Cardinal de la Vallette was desperately in love with the Princess of Coade, and she, it was said, entertained a reciprocal affection for him; for, besides the elegance of his person, he supplied her with what she did not obtain from her husband."

The Prince knew it so well that he always let her want money. Henry IV, who was at last the victim of the fanaticism of his age and of the madness of Ravaillac, narrowly escaped some years before being assassinated by Petar Barriere. This unfortunate man, woo was a native of Orleans, and only twenty-seven years of age when he was taken, had been a waterman, but was afterwards a soldier. The Duke of Guise, who was killed at Blois, had employed him to deliver Queen Margaret out of the hands of Canillac, who detained her prisoner by order of Henry III. Barriere, in acquitting himself of this commission, became enamored of one of the women of the princess. The indignant prince he experienced threw him into a frenzy of despair, and he endeavored to take his own life. After the most eternal punishment, he had heard that to assassinate the king would be an action worthy eternal reward, and he resolved to attempt it. It was Branealon who departed from Lyons to caurion Henry IV against Barriere. The advice came very opportunely, and Barriere was arrested. He long persisted in refusing to discover his scheme and the name of his accomplices. He was condemned, first to lose his right hand, to undergo the torture, afterwards to be broken and exposed upon the wheel at Milan; at last burned, and his ashes scattered in the air. We are indebted to love for one of the *bon mots* of Henry IV. The anecdote is thus related:—

"The King of Navarre, being in the chamber of his aunt, the Princess of Conde was pleased with hearing a gentleman whom she loved touch the lute. As he accompanied the instrument with his melodious voice in this song, 'Je ne vois rien qui me contente, absent de ma divinite,' the king replied, 'J'appeiez pas ainsi ma tante, elle aime trop l'humanite.' Henry III being told of it the same day, 'Elere,' said he, 'is an encounter worthy my brother. If it be thus he and his companions amuse themselves, we shall soon have peace.'"

This Princess of Conde was Frances d'Orleans, Marchioness de Rotelin. She married Louis I of Bourbon, Prince of Conde, brother of D'Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre, and father of Henry IV.

—Thomas S. Ashe is the name of the new South Carolina Senator to the Richmond Congress. He is described as a gentleman of Whig antecedents, of high character, and a devoted Rebel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY and Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 611 CHESTNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1864.
All persons having claims against the Commission are notified to present them on or before SATURDAY, December 24, 1864.
S. P. KING,
12-19-6t President.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, will take place on the second MONDAY, (9th) of January next, at 12 M.
WILLIAM H. WYNNE,
12-13-13-7 Secretary.

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the ROSS OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 15th inst. to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the office of McMichael & Collins, No. 240 S. FRONT Street.
WM. MCCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT SWEAY, JR., Secretary. 12-19

NOTICE.—OFFICE ATLAS OIL COMPANY, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20, PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1864.
The Company will be ready to issue Certificates of Stock on and after TUESDAY, December 27th inst.
Persons holding the Company's due bills will please present them at this office on or after the above day, and receive Certificates of Stock in exchange.
12-21-6t F. H. WILTBANK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
The Directors of the BUCHANAN ROYALTY OIL COMPANY have this day declared a monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable free of tax, on and after January 2, 1865.
Office of the Company, No. 145 S. FOURTH Street.
Transfer books will be closed from December 30 to January 3.
WILLIAM N. LANE, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1864. 12-17-21-24-30

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGton and Baltimore Railroad Company.
PHILADELPHIA, December, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company in Wilmington, on the SECOND MONDAY, 9th January next, at 11 A. M.
ALFRED HORNER, Secretary.
12-23-d1-9

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.
To avoid detention, the holders of Coupons of this Company due on the 1st proximo, are requested to have them at this office on or before the 31st inst., when receipts will be given, deducting 16a per cent. for State and United States taxes, and checks will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY, the 3d of January, in exchange for said receipts.
12-23-3t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD Streets Passenger Railroad Company, FRANKFORD Road, below Lehigh Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed for ten days prior to said election.
THOMAS LOGAN,
12-22-19 Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE WEST PHILADELphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street line), have placed a number of additional cars upon their road, to run between Thirty-fourth and Market streets (their sub-depot), and Front street, for the better accommodation of the public, and have prepared transfer tickets good both ways, to carry passengers to their westerly depot, Forty-first street and Haverford streets, without extra charge. Said cars will be designated by a white lantern, "Forty-fourth street," and be known at night by a green light.
12-21-6t WILLIAM MARTIN, Jr., Secretary.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November 28, 1864.
NOTICE.—Medical officers of not less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the Army, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon-General, without delay.
J. W. BARNES,
12-7-thstf Surgeon-General.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the
Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown 25 Shares.
Manayunk do
And Richmond do
To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.
WILLIAM PENNELL,
12-2-1m Cashier.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are, entitled to appear before the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.
Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.
This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.
The Books for subscription and payment will be open on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.
11-16-12-21 THOMAS T. FIRTH Treasurer.

MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1864. BY CHARLES J. STILLE.
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS.
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET, December 15, 1864.
To the Members of the Various Committees of the Great Central Fair:—
The SANITARY COMMISSION begs to announce that the "HISTORY OF THE FAIR," prepared by Mr. STILLE, at the request of the Executive Committee, is now ready for delivery. It forms a very elegant quarto volume of more than two hundred pages; is printed on the finest paper at the "Eastern Press" of Messrs. Sherman & Co., and is illustrated with photographs of some of the more interesting objects of the Exhibition. It contains an account of the origin and progress of the Fair; a description of the different Departments; a statement of the financial result; a full list of all the Committees, etc., etc.
As this work is designed primarily for the members of the various Committees, and a limited edition only has been printed, it has been thought best to place it in charge of Mr. JAMES K. SIMON, as special agent for its delivery.
Those who desire copies will please call on or address Mr. SIMON at No. 28 S. SIXTH Street, second story.
Mr. SIMON will call upon those who may not be able to communicate with him.
N. B.—Will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. 12-17

BANK NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN A. LEWIS,
12-10-stuth-11-12 Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—
FRANKFORD, December 20, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
12-20-6 W. H. RHAWN, Cashier.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
12-9-1211 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.
Notice is hereby given agreeably to section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States, approved the 25th day of August, A. D. 1863, that the stockholders of the Western Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
12-19-6t C. N. WEYGANDT, Cashier.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
JOHN C. HALLOWELL vs. JOSEPH R. EVANS. Alias Venditioni Exponas, September, 1864. No. 167.
The said or appointed by the Court to report the distribution of a fund produced by a Sheriff's sale, under the above writ, of all that certain three story brick messuage or tenement, back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Eleventh street, at the distance of three hundred and four feet southward from the south side of Girard street, in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Eleventh street seventeen feet (including on the north side thereof the southernmost half part of an alley three feet in width by the whole depth of the thereby granted lot) and extending in length or depth eastward of that width seventy-one feet ten and one-half inches to a four feet wide alley, leading northward and communicating with the said three feet wide alley, subject to the yearly groundrent of $42, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.
12-16-10t JOHN B. COLAHAN, Auditor.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO OR having claims upon JOSEPH McMULLIN, deceased, will please pay or present the same to the undersigned Executors.
WILLIAM SLAGINO,
No. 708 PINE Street.
GEORGE W. EVANS,
No. 416 ARCH Street.
12 2-s6t

STULL'S NEW PATENT STOVE, FOR COOKING AND HEATING BY GAS.
Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at
12-20-1m No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.

200,000 CANS PEACHES. VERY SUperior, put up by C. P. Morton & Co., at the Round Top Peach Farm, Md., are arriving, and for sale by H. K., KIRBY, No. 100 S. WHARVES. [Exchs]

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leuchorrhœus, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in *"Male or "Female," from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant in taste and odor. *"Immediate" in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron.*
Those suffering from Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once:
The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the *Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.
WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HOLMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, as take no other.
Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. 2-9

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
m129-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

MICHAEL JACOBS,
BANKER,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 11-25-1m

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 7 FARQUHAR BUILDING,
11-28-2m WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD,
BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
3-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [sthl

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fs6-1

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.
The interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
M 16 Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 10, 1864.
Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds as authorized by law, the Three Years Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under Act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease to be allowed on such Treasury Notes not so presented, after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion will cease.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
12-14-10t Secretary of the Treasury.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-26-3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-26-3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
MATTHEW T. SOUDER. } 1m6-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soups, &c
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 112 S. SECOND Street.
1-26-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-10 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,
No. 6 N. FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
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Have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the largest and best Stock of
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in this city. Their stock comprises every possible variety and at the lowest prices.
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In short, everything pertaining to Skates, and every variety of Skate made, can be procured at the Sign of the "Skate Boy," No. 611 MARKET Street, the Oldest Skate Store in the city.
SMITH & RICHARDSON.
N. B.—Skates Ground and Repaired. 12-13-tf

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.
In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled "AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS," is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—
That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.
The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof, and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loans, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.
Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.
RESOLUTION
To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.
Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four wee

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

O'CONNELL AS AN ORATOR.

From Temple Bar Magazine.

A stranger, bending his steps towards the hall of the Four Courts, enters the Court of Exchequer, and beholds a portly figure standing in the centre of the inner bar, with head erect and shoulders thrown back; he is the very embodiment of oratorical power. What is he doing? Hailing Mr. Attorney-General Saurin; descanting upon the farrago of helpless absurdity with which the honorable gentleman had regaled them; is telling the court and jury that the speech distinguished by congenital vulgarity, and pained no poetry at all; and with unusual ng he is browbeating the law-officers of the . That remarkable and most versatile man—Hercules amongst the orators—is Daniel nell, or more frequently called Dan.

Behold, again, that round and stalwart form. in he is seen in the Four Courts, pleading the se of one who professed to have been injured that which is dearest to all men—his personal or. I say professed, because the client was of those whose own character was questionable; yet he came forward, according to the ent usages of law, to demand justice for a ng which he had himself inflicted. The advoe pleaded the cause with great energy and eloence; described the agony, real or assumed, by the husband, and the loss which he had tained from the alienation of the affections of wife, and brought tears to the eyes of the sing counsel, who was likewise his political sonent and polemical antagonist—the courteous able Ned Litton.

O'Connell had wonderful power over his auence, quite as great as that possessed by Sheri , or greater; he could deal with any theme in masterly manner. Now, in my judgment, a greater triumph to extract tears from Ned ton than a thousand pounds from a jury, because no one better knew than he did what a ster of oratorical flourish his celebrated opponent was, and no one had stronger political dis- s than Ned. The appearance of the orator was atly in his favor; he had a commanding presge; an eye like Mars or Apollo; a voice soft and tles, mellifluous or strong, overwhelming and rible—the breathing of the flute or the roaring he thunder.

He was not alone his voice that spoke, his hand, eye, his mouth, his foot—each and all was a guage of persuasion, coercion, insinuation, or imitation. Never in all my experience of men d I known one who had such power over the titude; who so thoroughly ruled the people and him; one so influential in swaying and trolling the minds and passions of his audce, or who had more completely in his hand reins of the political Pegasus. His scowl was sible, his anathema withering, his revenge shing. I have seen a description of Brougham d O'Connell, in which it was said Brougham ped his enemies, while O'Connell contented self with killing them; but in my opinion ugham never excelled O'Connell in the reeless use of the scalping-knife.

ever brooked a single voice that chimed not with his own,

ore, when he had power to crush, a rival near the throne,

never spared a friend or foe, if such could serve his turn;

gone to flatter and to fawn, as curse, condemn, and spurn.

hen was he ever known to hide or check his scathing hate?

bold enough again to brave his matchless 'Billingsgate!'

poets paint the good and bad with an impartial pen—

blandest, blandest, boldest, coldest, best and worst of men!"

wrote the foregoing lines at the foot of a poem Denis Florence McCarthy, which I need not y was unlimited praise; and I ask any candid son to assert that any human being deserves h a eulogium as this. If any one doubt Mr. Connell's ability to abuse in the most genuine ingpate style, let him read the dialogue be- n him and Biddy Moriarty, when, in mathetical parlance, he called her a whisky-drink- parallelogram, and the porter-swiping simili- of the bisection of a vortex.

have seen O'Connell upon very great occa- s: I have seen him conducting a great case Sisl Prius; I have seen him on his political rum in the Corn Exchange; I have seen him ars, an uncrowned king; I have heard him in his moods—tender, ferocious, apathetic, acrous, scornful, satirical, political, poetical. ndeed I and I hesitate not to say, that he ached each chord with the hand of a master. re was a time when I listened to him spell- nd, riveted to the spot, and wondering how h an orator could have been produced. I am many respects disenchanted; and it is my inion that after the passing of the Catholic ancipation Act, and the Municipal orm Bill, his mission in Ireland had minated; and it would have been well society, though possibly not well for those feathered their nests in other lands, if he had n promoted to the bench, and selected as Lord ef Baron, to which office his talents entitled to aspire, if not indeed to the very highest ition on the bench—a consummation that conutional restrictions could alone have prevented. I have nothing to say to his political ter; still less have I reason or necessity to k of him personally. I have no intimate ive for praising or dispraising him. He was me always courteous; and, upon one occasion, the medium, as chief magistrate of the city Dublin, of putting from the chair, in the embly house, a resolution of thanks there ed to me for a matter in which I was then cerned. I therefore write without political ion or ill-will. I am disposed to be just, and speak of him as I would of a celebrated charer dead five hundred years; as one of the great of orators from Demosthenes to himself. I to deal with him merely as a tribune and a at advocate—an orator, native, natural, pervasive, powerful, and unsurpassed.

that he was the best Irishman that ever lived tually deny; still less do I think that he was greatest man. Such assertions are simply urd. This is a country of exaggerations; lamation is all-powerful in Ireland, at least h a certain class; and he who talks big, looks , and is most abusive, is sure to be regarded a very great fellow. So far with reference to magnifying powers of our public speakers, o are prone to exaggerate, because for an ignot multitude you must paint in oils—mere er-colors will not suffice. To O'Connell, I ust imagine that the tribunes of old possessed e power over the Roman people than that ent demagogue.

he Gracchi, Rienzi, Massaniello, Mirabeau, ld not have had higher powers to lead and ude the multitude than O'Connell. They ever, used the sword—he threatened to draw. The Government awaited the fulfilment of threats; a few cannon dispersed the assemge; and the peaceful agitators put up the emns of war, with which they had garnished the of bloodless opposition. The Government ghed at his pasteboard and confectionary comsariat, his ginbertread, ginger-beer, and Aunt ly processions, his mimic war, his ephemeral plays.

These remarks are not made for the purpose of parraging the courage of Irishmen. The words Arthur, Duke of Wellington, in the House Lords, uttered by him before Catholic emanation was passed, must be acceptable to all e dispassionate men:—"We must also con, that without Catholic blood and Catholic or no victory could ever have been obtained." ain:—"The hour of danger and glory is the r in which the gallant, the generous-hearted hman best knows his own duty." In conclun his grace says, and the words deserve record: "My lords, it is a great additions' gratification to to advocate these principles in conjunction h a distinguished member of my family, so ly at the head of the Government of his native ntry—a country ever dear to me from the llections of my infancy, the memory of her ngs, and the bravery of her people."

hich were the Irish on the battle-field when, in expressive language of Scott, they "marched fresh with military glee." But the Irish in a ck procession of pasteboard heroes are of a ferent class. Who is there that witnessed the alcades of the monster meetings, and the reon of O'Connell from Richmond Bridewell, en liberated by the judgment of the law lords, t did not perceive, in the procession that occuied the streets of Dublin a few days since, the e description of theatrical manifestation? It s orderly, decorous, decently attired, and good mored; but in some respects the characters trayed had as much to say to Ireland as the n in the moon has to do with an underground lway. There haunted, in dazzling attire, Don ar de Bazan; then came a hero of Agincourt Bosworth; next followed a composite of the ck Duke and Scaramouch, characters suitable a carnival; but the absence of what was said the Geraldines—less Irish than of any other istry in the world.

e all the great speakers, O'Connell spoke ly, with measured cadence and emphasis, so at his meaning might be understood; and his n was to impress what he felt upon the minds his auditory, at the risk of being considered notonous and too prone to repetition, more n to say that which was novel and sensational. is said that he never prepared a speech; that he never took a pen in his hand and indited hat he desired to express. If he did not do so, e certainly was a perfect speaker; and his eeches might, in most instances, be printed in same words as those in which they had been livered. I have heard that he complimented e or two first-class Irish reporters—excellent ort-hand writers—on having expressed his eaning more clearly than he had done.

ndeed there are few, if any, extemporaneous speakers whose orations may not be improved by a judicious application of the rules of composition. The expression of his face was as varied as the tones of his voice; his manner as varied as either. He was master of all the avenues of the human heart; and I never knew him to be unequal to the occasion requiring his abilities. He was always self-sustained, self-reliant, and commanding. I have not, as I have already said, any reason personally to like or dislike him; still, I cannot help admiring the great power which he possessed; the mighty lever of eloquence, experience, and energy by means of which he moved his followers.

When he spoke, with stately look and form,
The people's shout was like a coming storm:
All feebler men to him at once gave way;
His was the great oration of the day.
However wise or brilliant they might be,
All sank to nothing when great Dan they see.
Again, again the deaf ning applause rings:
In all things but a crown an Irish king.
He breathes his accents, the people feel his hate;
He awaits with joy the people are irate;
He weeps, or seems to weep: the people cry,
True burning tear-drops streaming from each eye;
He laughs, the people's sides convulsed with glee;
He mocks, they join in his same mockery;
He jibes, they jibe pity, he assails,
Condemns, reproves, exasperates, bewails;
And with a mirthless, unequalled power,
And every phase of passion is an hour
A vast, an Titan battery, he can sway,
Turn, twist, convulse, his myrmidons they obey.
He inspires, the people's sides convulse

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Sheridan's Cavalry Off on Another Raid.

CLENDENIN'S RIDE AFTER MOSEBY.

The Ice Blockade of the Potomac.

PHILADELPHIA ICE-BOAT AT WORK.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1:40 P.M.—Sheridan's Cavalry is off on a grand raid again in the valley; but in which direction it would be improper to state at this present time.

The scouring party, consisting of detachments of the 8th, 13th, and 16th Illinois Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin, which started out from Fairfax on Tuesday immediately moved to White Plains, where they divided into three separate columns, one moving towards Salem, another to Middleburg, and the other to Rectortown. A party of twenty-five of Mosby's men passed through Hopewell Gap an hour in advance of Clendenin, not knowing, however, that a command of cavalry was in pursuit of them.

Captain Corbet, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry pushed rapidly forward with his detachment and came upon the enemy, wounding one officer, Lieutenant Cogan, severely, and capturing two prisoners. The lieutenant's leg being broken, he could not be brought in, but he was paroled, and left in a house by the roadside.

Major Frazer, who had charge of one of the columns, composed of men of the 13th and 16th Illinois Cavalry, wounded one Rebel officer and captured eight prisoners. This wounded officer is supposed to be Major Johnson, of the 6th Virginia Cavalry.

Each detachment had more or less skirmishing with small squads of guerillas, but no larger force than fifty men was seen at any one time. The party safely returned to camp on Thursday evening, having been out three days, and brought with them quite a large quantity of captured Rebel property and fifteen prisoners.

The ice blockade on the Potomac still continues; but the mail steamer *Matilda*, from City Point, with the mail and passengers, succeeded in cutting her way up to Alexandria yesterday.

Below Alexandria, near Indian Head, the ice is quite thick, and the *Matilda* was compelled to push through under a full head of steam.

The blockade between Washington and Alexandria is complete, and for the present the passengers and mails for City Point will be forwarded from here to Alexandria by rail, from which place they will take the boats.

The mail steamer *Daniel Webster*, and the transports *Morris*, *Osgood*, and *Seneca* remain ice-bound off Giesboro Point. Some fifteen barges and schooners, laden with forage for the Quartermaster's Department, are securely fastened in the ice on the river between Washington and Alexandria, and are unable to reach this city.

The ice-boat *Atlantic*, from Philadelphia, arrived here last night, and is engaged to-day in endeavoring to open the channels.

LITERARY NOTICES.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Through the kindness of T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chesnut streets, agent for this new and beautiful work for young folks, we have received the January number. It is truly one of the choicest magazines ever gotten up for our juvenile population, and it is replete with matter of the most excellent character. We cannot recall to mind a single work in the literary world so well adapted to the young. Many of the best writers in the country are engaged to furnish articles on all subjects calculated to instruct the youthful mind, while others contribute interesting sketches and stories. "Our Young Folks" is published monthly by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, T. B. Pugh being the agent in this city. Philadelphia subscribers sending in their orders to his store, Sixth and Chesnut, will have the work delivered at their residences free of charge. There can be no better Christmas present for our young folks than this beautifully illustrated magazine.

THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR. By Charles J. Stillé. Caxton press of Sherman.

The Great Central Fair has become historical. The magnitude of its preparations, the vastness of its buildings; the endless variety of its appearance, and the gigantic success which attended it, alike combine to place it among one of the wonders of the world of the nineteenth century.

It is a permanent monument to the patriotism of the three States engaged. The Pyramids and Catacombs attest the enterprise of bygone monarchs; but the most lasting testimonial of a great deed is found in the hearts of those whom the action benefits; and although the massive structure which contained the free-will offering of a grateful people, has been removed, yet the memory of the enterprise and patriotism which characterized the undertaking, will live forever in the hearts of the soldiers who have been saved from death by the beneficent charities showered upon them by our loyal population.

It is also right, however, that some literary effort should commemorate the great success, which has attended the mighty effort. This difficult task was deputed to Charles J. Stillé, Esq., the one of our citizens who was most fitted by education and experience to fulfil the task. For several months he has labored upon it, and now presents a history of the whole enterprise in a shape which should be procured by every member of the Committees, as well as all interested in the great undertaking. After giving a succinct history of the Fair, its origin, progress, and success, he devotes space to the consideration of each of the large departments, and has appended not only a full financial statement, but also a list of all the committees—a most valuable addition, as in a few years every one will be proud to point to the record, and say "I worked in the Central Fair."

The work is beautifully "got up." It is from the Caxton press of Sherman, which insures its being printed in a style not to be surpassed by any press in the world.

The sale of it will be large, not only on account of its worth, but also because so enterprising and successful an agent has the work in charge. Mr. J. K. Simon, No. 33 N. Sixth street, is the gentleman who is sole agent.

TRAGEDIES. By T. H. Talfourd. Crosby & Ainsworth, New York.

To write a tragedy is easy; to write a good tragedy is almost impossible. Mr. Talfourd has put out to the public a collection of excellent tragedies and poor poems. In tragedy, wildness of style can be tolerated; in poetry nothing beyond the erratic is allowed. Eccentricity in it appears like insanity. Mr. Talfourd is eccentric, and ought therefore to avoid, in future, the cultivation of the muse Polyhymnia, and continue his devotions to Thalia. In his plays he is a great success; in his poetry not above mediocrity. The work is well gotten up, and the superior ability of his tragedies will more than counterbalance the lack of originality in his verse.

REAL AND IDEAL. By John W. Montclair. F. Leypoldt, Philadelphia.

Mr. Leypoldt is choice in his selection of works for publication, but when once he has determined to issue a production, does it in a style which is irreproachable, for elegance and taste. Binding, printing and engraving, combine to make this work the most attractive in appearance, to say nothing of the contents, which we have recently seen. The literary excellence of the work is by no means small. It consists of a number of poetical effusions, written in a style which freshness and force are combined. It would make a most beautiful gift to a young lady, who "dotes" on ethereal communication with the muse. We are particularly pleased with one entitled "The Old Comedian." It contains passion and power. We predict for the above work a large share of future favor.

TADMOR. By H. Phillips Montgomery. Roberts Brothers, Boston.

There occasionally appears an epic poem of real merit. As a general rule, whenever a large production in verse appears, we put it down as an extended repetition of a very few ideas. But the work before us possesses real merit. Its style is not original, but a sufficient number of new ideas, and a plentiful supply of figures and metaphors make it repay perusal. The tale is laid in the East; and, in general conception, bears a resemblance to Disraeli's style of romance in verse. The tale is admirable; the style is fine; if not faultless, it is rich in beauties. The whole production savors of a cultivated intellect and extended knowledge. As an example of the style we quote at random the following passages:—

"The shrieking sands of Syriambum
Bids sad adieu to night again,
And now aloft the day-star wings
Each cedar-top of Lebanon.
The crowded caravan awakes
Once more to journey on;
The drooping camel gladly finds
Food scant'y crowning soil."

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have for sale "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy," and G. A. Sala's new work, entitled "Quite Alone." Both works have a deep interest in their plot, and the names of the authors will be sufficient recommendation.

PERIODICALS.—We have received *Our Young Folks*, a new and attractive monthly, well edited and handsomely illustrated, from Boston; "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy," Dickens' Christmas carol; *Temple Bar* and *Cornhill Magazines*; *The London Illustrated News and Times*, *Punch*, Cassell's *Illustrated Paper*, etc., etc., from the establishment of Mr. Kremer, No. 401 Chesnut street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTMAS EVE AND ITS OBSERVANCE.—Although the vigils of all Christian festivals are commanded by the Catholic (using the word in the mildest sense) Church, to be kept as days of fasting, yet some of these—and particularly Christmas Eve—are made seasons of mirth and jollity. With Christmas Eve, the Christmas holidays practically commence, although some claim that they commence on the 16th of December. The season terminates on the 1st of February, or Candlemas Eve, by which date all decorations must be removed from the churches.

The regular holidays, however, should last till the twelfth day, or the Epiphany. In olden times these twelve days exhibited an uninterrupted round of feasting and jollity, and it is still a jovial one, though much modified. There are, however, traces of old Pagan customs in many of our popular rights and ceremonies, which, after the conversion of England to Christianity, were still retained, partly because as a matter of expediency the rites of that religion were ingrafted by its teachers on the old heathen ceremonies, and partly because it was found impossible to wean their converts from their old superstitions.

The Langing up of the mistletoe, and the burning of the Yule log, are more especially derived from the Pagans, and the custom is still observed in England. The burning of the Yule log is from the Scandinavians, who used to have large fires lit in honor of their god "Thor." This is the most joyous ceremony of Christmas Eve. Each swain ever raised his hat when it passed him on its way from the woods, and the birds welcomed its entrance with musketry. After the block had been half consumed, it was laid by till the following Christmas, when it was used to light the new log.

Accompanying the Yule log was a candle of monstrous size, called the Yule or Christmas candle, which during the twelve nights of the festival was burned on the high table at supper. There are many other ceremonies observed on Christmas Eve in England which would take too much space to enumerate, such as taking cakes and hot cider as an offering to the principal apple-tree, spiced ale to the orchards in Norfolk, the reversal of the situations of masters and servants, etc.

There is always a mass sung at midnight in Catholic churches on Christmas Eve. In this country, however, mass is not sung till about 5 in the morning, and a broad high mass takes place at 10 o'clock. Popular superstition has it that the powers of darkness are prostrate at this season; the cock is supposed to crow all night long, and in Devonshire and Cheshire the belief is still current that the cattle fall on their knees at midnight, and adore the infant Saviour, as the legend says they did in the manger at Bethlehem. Bees are said to sing in their hives, and bread baked on Christmas was said never to get mouldy.

In this country Christmas Eve is also generally observed as a time for jollity and merry-making. Many of the customs of European countries, perhaps more especially those of Germany, have been adopted by our people, although there are others exclusively American. Among the children, particularly, Christmas Eve is an event that is anxiously looked forward to, as being the time for the advent of that most remarkable and mysterious personage, Santa Claus. The early part of the evening is commonly devoted to appropriate childish plays—snap-dragon, blind man's buff, charades, etc., and also the preparation of the Christmas tree. The latter is a comparatively new custom, being of German origin, and only common in this country within the last score of years.

The Christmas tree is a bough of evergreen placed in the parlor and gayly decorated with all that is most pleasing to the eye of childhood. Candles, flowers, toys, and the thousand other articles that so delight the little ones, are tastefully arranged upon the bough, interspersed with burning tapers or wax-candles, giving to the whole a brilliant and pleasing appearance. The hanging up of the little stockings for the reception of the gifts of Santa Claus, however, is to children the event of greatest interest. In "ye olden time," when fire-places were in vogue, the place selected for hanging the stockings was on the "crane" in the chimney corner.

This place was selected with reference to the convenience of Santa Claus, who, according to the childish tradition, made his entrance adown the chimney. According to this tradition, Santa Claus is a plump little good-natured old chap, who, enveloped in furs, goes from home on Christmas Eve in a sleigh well filled with every imaginable kind of presents for the little folk, and drawn by eight tiny reindeer. Up to the roof he goes like a sprite and down the chimney in a jiffy, where he finds the stockings and proceeds to stuff them with toys, candies, and other presents. The plan of modern houses, however, has somewhat interferfered with the chimney entrance, and the manner of his coming is not quite so clear to the little ones of the present day. But it matters not to them whether he comes down the chimney or through the key-hole, the children implicitly believe in the veritableness of a Santa Claus, with

"The little red nose and the little round belly,
Which shakes when he laughs, like a bowl full of jelly."

The mummers or masquers have a prominent place in Christmas festivities, and the sport is still kept up in parts of England. In former times, even noblemen used to engage in this pastime before the King, and at one period in history a party was organized to kill Henry IV, under the disguise of Twelfth Night mummers. In the present day, mumming is extensively carried on in South Wales. Another great pastime used to be found in the reign of a personage termed the Lord of Misrule, who used to sit as Master of the Ceremonies at Christmas festivities.

These Lords of Misrule used to be in the houses of the King and every nobleman, and also in the house of the Mayor of London. In Cambridge University, one of the M. A.'s used to do the duty, and was to be elected to superintend the Latin plays under the title of *Imperator Ludorum*. In the Inns of Court at London, this person assumed all the parade and ceremony of royalty, and had even two chaplains, who preached before him in the Temple Church. He abdicated on Twelfth day. In the time of Charles I, one of these spent £2000 from his own purse, and was knighted by that monarch. These, with other festivities which we have not the space to mention, characterize Christmas Eve, forming a pleasant prelude to the mirth, joy, and frolic of the morrow.

CATHOLIC PHILOPATRIAN LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The annual celebration of this Society's anniversary was held at their Hall, Sixth and Prune streets, on Thursday evening, December 22. Addresses were delivered by the President, Rev. P. McGrane, United States Chaplain; the Vice-President Mr. Francis P. Farrell; and Messrs. D. McMenamin, D. J. Walsh, J. D. Ward, J. Flynn, and D. J. McCloskey. Readings and recitations by Messrs. Barr, McGuigan, Casserly, Sweeney, J. F. McMenamin and Quigley. The Institute is in a very flourishing condition, having over four hundred names on its roll of membership, and over fifteen hundred volumes in library. The exercises of the evening passed off with satisfaction to the members and the large audience assembled.

THE SUFFERING POOR.—At the present season of the year large numbers of sufferers are to be found in the small streets and alleys of this city, who have no fuel and but little to nourish themselves with. Many of these have children who are permitted to go hungry and cold. Complaints have been made of the inefficiency of some who have the distribution of the gifts of the benevolent. Some cases are permitted, it is alleged, to go for hours, and sometimes days, before they are relieved, and at times are entirely neglected. It is stated that in some cases help has been denied while a large balance is permitted to remain in the Treasurer's hands of money intended for the relief of the poor. This, it is contended, is not the design of the donors, it being intended only for immediate use and not to be husbanded.

A ROUGH CUSTOMER.—Thomas Harp has been held in $600 bail by Alderman Pancoast, to answer the charge of having behaved in a very disorderly manner at a lager beer saloon, Fifteenth and Willow streets. He caused himself by breaking things generally.

CHRISTMAS GREENS.—A PEEP INTO THE CHURCHES.—The streets and market places begin to give out resinous fragrance from the spoils of the evergreen groves transported city-ward for the Christmas decoration of our churches and dwellings. Gum-exuding hemlocks and spruces—their green boughs still laden with the sparkling snow of their native fields—are hawked about for sale as Christmas trees, while the endless variety of "ready-made" devices—wreaths, garlands, circles, stars, crosses, triangles, and arches—are displayed for sale in the markets.

This week a peep into one of our Episcopal or Catholic churches, by night, will be worth anybody's while who can secure such a privilege, for on these occasions of pre-Christmas "trimming," the churches—save to those who have business there—are judiciously held as sacred *penetralia*, as the boudoir of a belle preparing for her marriage.

There are busy times by night in those churches now, and much it is, and many fragrant odors as of crushed spices. Hemlock, spruce, and laurel bushes lie in great heaps all over the floors; long trails of the creeping ground-ivy trip your unwary steps as you walk; while tall trees adopted for their beauty and symmetry stand in dusky corners waiting for assignment to their places, flanking organ or chancel. Troops of merry girls and gleeful urchins are on hand to break up the large heaps into small twigs, and "bunch" them for the behoof of fairy fingers that gleam like ivory shuttles as they fly among the wreaths they are weaving for column and font. The place is "cluttered" about with skeletons of arches and crosses and wars, while carefully placed sods are some of the completed and beautiful fabrics which they are to present when those bare white bones are concealed by their leafy covering.

We will not enough that many of the young men, who on these occasions are such active workers of a substance, are always moved upon by zeal in the cause of the church, or that sometimes the chance of a flirtation in some cozy nook among the greens—"so like being out in the woods, you know"—has not more to do with the appearance of these impromptu helps upon the scene than pious zeal. But we can testify that, whatever their designs, they are made to work most mercilessly—and serves them right.

But the work is most pleasant in many ways, and mainly by the sweet anticipations it creates of the coming joyous festival. The happy feelings often break out in song, and the church will be vocal with carols. Out of masses of foliage—as birds warble unseen—will come voices singing:

"Carol, carol, Christians,
Carol joyously,
Carol for the coming
Of Christ's nativity,
And pray a blessed Christmas
To all good Christian men;
Carol, carol, Christians,
For Christ was born to-day.
Carol! carol!

"Go ye to the forest,
Where the myrtles grow,
Where the pine and fennel
Bend beneath the snow;
Gather them in baskets,
Weave them in garlands,
Make the temple shelters
With the fox and pine.
Carol! carol!"

Yes, those who, on Christmas morning, see only the symmetry and order of the wreathed greenery that "beautifies the place of the sanctuary," do not always know how hard and yet how pleasant has been the labor that was done before that beauty and order could be brought to pass.

SINGULAR ADVENTURES OF A FIRE HORSE.—A larceny case of more than ordinary interest was heard yesterday afternoon before Alderman Welding.

A fireman found an old acquaintance in a horn. When General Sherman occupied Atlanta, our readers will recollect that he issued an order to the people of the city, telling them to leave their houses and remove to other points. The exodus was universal. The people removed to all quarters of the Union. Some came North, and among others a Mr. Thomas Haney came to Philadelphia. He found employment here, and located himself at No. 535 Arch street. In Atlanta he had been President of the Atlanta Fire Engine No. 1, and, as the chief officer of the Company, was the custodian of a valuable horn presented to the Company by the ladies of the city. The horn was massively elaborate.

It was manufactured in this city, and was of solid silver, beautifully chased, and engraved in relieved scroll-work. A running vine wreathed its silver leaves around the trumpet, and a cluster of flowers, executed with artistic finish, adorned the mouthpiece. Before an insertion expressive of its fair donors, and the State arms of Georgia. Haney left the horn in his house, and carefully closed his home when he left it. His surprise may be imagined when, walking along Third street yesterday afternoon, he saw the identical horn in the hands of a peanut-man, one of the most respectable men in the city. Haney at once claimed the horn, and the merchant stated that he had purchased it from a peddler for eighty dollars. The case was referred to Alderman Welding, who now has it under advisement. The peddler is known, and the police are on his tracks. How the horn ever got to the City of Brotherly Love is a mystery which may be explained when the peddler is found.

DEATHS AMONG PENNSYLVANIANS.—The following is a list of men belonging to the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, who died in Southern prisons. Each company except no B is represented. Members of each company reported their own dead. The reporter of Company C was not positive of the death of Chas. Strausburger and Joseph Warner. Joseph Perry took the oath of affidavit and died out of the prison:—

Edwin F. Walker, Co. A.	Wm. Lane, F.
Van Buren Eley, A.	Jacob Geringer, G.
Patrick Brannens, A.	Benjamin F. Hosson, G.
Fredk. Reid, A.	James Farren, G.
Chas. Jermain, A.	Francis W. Shoe, G.
John P. Duffy, A.	Sergt. J. B. Mogney, H.
Wm. McCleat, A.	Joseph Hester, H.
Jesse B. Hunter, A.	Joshua Chapman, H.
John A. Batcher, A.	Hon. H. Kruger, H.
Jacob Lemile, A.	Jacob Reigle, H.
David S. Wa ker, A.	Peter Hoover, H.
Saml. Heffner, A.	Sol. Smith, H.
——— Rice, D.	F. Bender, H.
Corp. Wm. M. Landis, C.	Joseph Wood, H.
Michael Cook, C.	Geo. Reybein, H.
Josiah Good, C.	Cyrus Cleonard, H.
Robert Hall, C.	Fredk. Frankhouse, H.
Henry Miller, C.	Matthias Stevens, H.
John Metzinger, C.	James Atchison, H.
Saml. Bengel, C.	Samuel Coons, H.
Wm. Wolfe, C.	Joshua Hall, H.
Wm. Flenhaur, C.	Abraham Bollinger, H.
Wm. Lentz, C.	Thomas Wilcoxon, I.
Henry Weike, C.	Jerry Hannah, I.
Thos. Weike, C.	James Mahen, I.
Chas. Strausenburger, C.	John Hart, I.
Joseph Warner, C.	Thomas Ford, I.
Joseph Perry, C.	Fred. Fisher, I.
Oliver Baine, D.	John Duffey, I.
Alex. Crispen, D.	Christian Farley, I.
Jacob Hilker, D.	James Leathers, C. K.
John Dougherty, E.	Isaac Sellers, K.
John R. Steenan, E.	Wm. Wilson, K.
Morton Bryant, F.	Henry McClahan, K.
Chas. H. Owen, F.	Geo. Rumbold, K.
Oyer or Smood, F.	Bernard Roe, K.
Sam. Steele, F.	James Mosley, K.
Andrew C. Smith, F.	Samuel Berry, K.

THE SCHUYLKILL FROZEN.—This morning the Schuylkill was frozen over above the shating-house. A large number of persons were amusing themselves by indulging in the seasonable sport.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY.—A very handsome bust of this much honored and deceased officer has been placed on exhibition at Earle's on Chesnut street.

PETROLEUM MINING AND RAILROAD JOURNAL.—A newspaper with the above caption will be issued triweekly, perhaps daily, shortly. Its columns will be devoted to strict facts in all cases. Papers on Petroleum localities, yield of wells, and geological characteristics in relation thereto. Also, records of mines and mining, and descriptions of mineral lands. Railroad statistics, and a price current of the sale of stocks and bonds, before and after Boards. Political matters excluded, with the exception of legislative enactments specially directed to developments of mineral lands and mines and their transporting facilities to market. It will embrace scientific researches and improvements, as far as they shall relate to improvements in mining and mechanical agencies incident to such improvements.

This paper will be conducted under the able supervision of George W. L. Johnson, who is a well-known journalist, and who has made this business a specialty for twenty years past, both as an editor and reporter of the press.

Professor William T. Roberts, whose geological reputation is well known, will furnish this paper with matter already collected during the last twenty years of his professional life in this country, and with facts coming under his notice as a scientific and practical geologist from time to time hereafter. The fact of this gentleman's connection with the journal as assistant editor will make it a popular newspaper among those interested in the development and advancement of the great mineral resources of this country.

A TIMELY INVESTMENT.—The Hartford *Evening Press* says:—The Travellers' Insurance Company received advices yesterday of their first total loss under a General Accident Policy. Stephen Singer, a railroad conductor on the line from Peoria to Galesburg, Illinois, was instantly killed last week by falling between the cars of his train. His policy was the second one issued by the agent at Galesburg, who had held his appointment but a very few days. By this timely provision, and an investment of only thirty dollars, this poor man's family have secured the handsome sum of $3000, which will be promptly paid. This excellent Company has established a branch office at No. 404 Walnut street. Mr. William W. Allen, the agent, informs us that he is issuing many policies.

CHRISTMAS IS AT HAND, and a "merry one" to all, say our friends Watson & Son, the gentlemanly proprietors of the Madison House, on N. Second street.

We cheerfully recommend this house to the public, not only on account of its very eligible location, but the abundant and well-provided table. With the immortal poet we can truly say, "They can keep a Hotel." Try them!

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.—A great many sewing machines are now in use, and numerous improvements have been made since the introduction of this time and labor saver, which render the machines of this latter day far superior to those made ten or fifteen years ago. It has been with sewing machines as with every other important invention; they were not perfect at first, but required time and attention, with skill and ingenuity, in order that they might accomplish what it was intended they should. The first machines were complicated; but it was not long before improvements followed in their mechanical structure, so that, while simplified, they were more durable and capable of doing a greater range of work. The Florence machine is free from the objections attached to others, and, being of a very recent make, and the manufacturers having had the experience of improvements in other machines, it possesses points of excellence and merit belonging to no other. In the "Florence" machine, the Chain and Loop stitch is discarded, and the Lock stitch adopted on both sides of the fabric, is adopted. To meet the object in a special this favorite stitch was want of elasticity, liability to ravel at the end of seams, requiring them to be fastened or tied by hand, and the want of strength for a certain class of seams, such as the bias, or inside seam of pants, three other stitches are added, the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, each of which is stronger and more elastic than the Lock. These stitches require no complication of machinery, but are made with as much ease and facility, and with as little machinery, as other machines make one stitch. The Florence machines possess numerous advantages over others, which will be readily perceived on examining them. One important one is the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, in any part of the seams, or fasten the ends of the seams, without turning the fabric. Another great advantage is having a perfect and uniform tension of thread, which regulates and adapts itself to the different kinds of cloth, and requires to get out of order. The Florence justly merits the appellation of the best Family Sewing Machine in the world.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHRISTMAS EVE.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

"Well Dave," said good old Mr. Pilsbo,
"Does the Christmas feeling fade
As you grow in years and grow
And your heart is more matured?"
"What makes you, at this cheerful time,
So grave a visage wear?"
Says Dave, "I can't say more the joy
That used my heart to bear,
Whenever as a little boy,
I welcomed Christmas Eve!

"In stocking at the fireside swung
As soon as it was night,
And in the morning, where it hung
I hastened with delight."
"Pshaw! nonsense!" laughed his father, "Dave,
You cannot mean to say
That you for toys and candies crave
At this late time of day?"

"No," Dave replied, "but I must say,
Though I'm now tall grown,
Some gift would seem a proper way
By which love might be shown.
One pleasing present to engage,
For sons however tall,
Would be a handsome suit or coat,
Made up at Tower Hall!"

Our assortment of ready-made Clothing—Men's, Youth's and Boys'—is full and complete, comprising the choicest styles of goods the market affords. We have colored and plain over-coats of the WATER PROOF material, which can be had in all sizes, and at prices *it could be replaced*. These overcoats are a warm fire clothing, made to order, and first among our stock are made in every way equal at prices much lower, as to astonish the uninitiated.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.
BENNETT & CO.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.—"Get the best New York," now made for the country, that every American Patriotic one would be anxious to have in his every evening, at 6 o'clock.

To what end to whom shall we dedicate it? The Owl replies—

"Too-whit!—Too-whoo!"—Shakespeare.

This truly national work can be had gratuitously during the holiday season, by applying at the celebrated Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental Hotel. Proceeds to go for the benefit of the great "U. S. One Per Cent. Commission."

Come early to secure first proofs, and have the impression from the plates in their purity.

Copies sent *free*, by mail, on receipt of a ten cent. stamp.

RARE AND EXQUISITE CONFECTIONS for the Holidays, now ready at E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, No. 318 Chesnut street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT WORTH GIVING.—It has become the settled conviction of thoughtful people that every family in the land should be supplied with a first-class sewing machine, and it is equally their conviction that the machine which combines more excellent features than any other is the "Grover & Baker." It is the only sewing machine ever invented that executes fine embroidery, an advantage which in itself entitles it to the preference with all intelligent purchasers.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

A PRESENT OF PERMANENT VALUE.—The New American Cyclopedia is offered as one of the most useful and valuable of books for presentation. It is a Library in itself of information needed by every one of intelligence. Bound in various styles, at the agency for this city, No. 33 S. Sixth street, second story.

A. D. PISSANO'S choice French and plain confections, also extra fine foreign and domestic fruits, are unsurpassable. Tenth street, below Chesnut.

ROASTED ALMONDS, Chocolate, and Cream Caramels, superior quality and flavors, manufactured by E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—If you wish Photographs for holiday presents, you feel better go in time. The gallery is always thronged during the holidays. Go early. B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer and better to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours,—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr Jayne's Expectorant. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut Street.

THE HOLIDAY PRESENT most acceptable to a lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

BUEDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—An infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES.	CABINET ORGANS.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	Over 300 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember Dean, No. 413 Chesnut street.

LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.
LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.
LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.
A small invoice of this favorite brand at the CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY, No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street, above Chesnut. 11-25-rathtu

A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
One bottle of "Muscatel,"
One bottle of "Port,"
One bottle of "Angelica,"
One bottle of "Sherry,"
One bottle of "Hock,"
One bottle of "Grape Brandy,"
will be forwarded to any part of the country on receipt of seven dollars.
Country physicians, druggists, and families will please notice, and direct all orders to
"CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
"No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street,
11-23-mwfm above Chesnut, Philadelphia."

GAS HEATING STOVES!
CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD!
EAGLE GAS HEATING STOVE,
THE ONLY ONE THAT IS
FREE FROM SMOKE OR SMELL.
Will Heat
OFFICES, PARLORS, DINING, SLEEPING,
AND BATH ROOMS,
With less trouble, in less time, and at less expense than any Coal or Wood Stove. They are very convenient for use in apartments in which there is no Chimney Flue.
G. W. LOOMIS,
No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET,
11-23-thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Christmas Day.—Rev. FRANKLIN MOORE, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. CHAS. J. LITTLE in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the Church of the Epiphany will be held to-morrow afternoon, beginning at half-past two. No service in the evening.

FESTIVAL.—SUNDAY SCHOOL OF the Church of Diocese of Christ, N. E. corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on Monday Evening, December 26, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Dialogues, recitations, and Singing by the School, an Address, and other music by the Choir. At the conclusion there will be a distribution of confections. Proceeds to purchase a Library. Tickets for adults, 25 cents; for children, 15 cents. To be had at the door.

ADVENT CHURCH, CORNER YORK AVENUE and BUTTONWOOD Street. Bishop STEVENS will preach to-morrow, (Christmas) morning.

CHRISTMAS JUBILEE. SIXTEENTH Street M. E. Sabbath School, at Hall SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Sunday, 25, P. M. Addresses, singing by the children. All are invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 24, 1864.

On Monday next, the 26th inst., this office will be open for transaction of business until 12 o'clock noon, after which hour it will be closed.

The several Stations will be open during the same hours.

The carriers will make but the usual 9 A. M. delivery.

Letters for delivery in the afternoon must be posted before it will be made, viz.—two in the morning and one in the evening, at 6 o'clock.

12-24-2t C. A. WALBORN, P. M.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS.

The City Treasurer will pay the interest on City Loans, due January 1, on and after January 2, 1865.

HENRY BUMM,
12-24-6t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS.

The City Treasurer is prepared to pay loans maturing January 1, 1865, and the bonds thereof are requested to present them at this office on and after the 2d day of January.

HENRY BUMM,
12-24-6t City Treasurer.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE Negro Women and Children concentrating in and around Nashville, Tenn.—We desire to present to the citizens of Philadelphia another case upon their charitable sympathies.

A large number of families in various parts of the South have been rendered homeless by the ravages of war—some six or eight thousand refugee women and children in the power of the enemy, and dependent for the necessaries of life and a shelter—a necessity increasing. Many of them are entirely destitute of any kind of shelter, and some without a blanket with which to cover their helplessness. During the past summer the sufferings of the sick and infirm have been a source of deep sorrow to the weather. The severity of the winter will greatly increase their misery, unless we can be provided for their protection and support. Their husbands and sons have mostly entered the Union armies, endeavoring in this way to sustain the government under whose protection we are living in comparative peace.

Their condition is worse than that of the liberated slaves. The great body of freedmen are able by labor in the south or being with those whose interests are identified with a different government, and who are certain to bring a reward of all their possessions deserved of their moral projects and in a very many cases all are occupations, surrounded by strong temptations to vice. A household of the sick has been collected in Nashville, but owing to the limited means of those interested, it was feared at one time that it would have to be closed.

The Government now offers additional buildings for the reception of a home for these destitute people, and will furnish a limited amount of rations for their support. The money must be had to provide bedding, medicines, clothes, &c., and education for the children and others who are able to work. Boards of trade and business men are solicited and efforts must be made to raise them for consignment.

We ask your liberal aid in this pressing emergency—the call is at your door—open them. The season is urgent, and there is no time for delay. Shall this cry of the hungry and naked fall unheeded upon those who have been spared the horrors of war? Let us not be found wanting in our duty, but come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

Contributions will be received for CALEB COPE, Treasurer, No. 308 WALNUT street, or either of the undersigned:

Albert Barnes,	Wm. Price,
George H. Boker,	Geo. Cadwalader,
John F. Fraser,	John Welsh,
Stephen Colwell,	Jay Cooke,
Matthew W. Baldwin,	Richard Peters,
George Nugent,	John M. Atwood,
Montgomery L. Dawson,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.
William Sellers,	Samuel C. Perkins,
James Hand,	Richard L. Day,
M. Thompson,	William Hacker,
Frederick Collins,	Lloyd P. Smith.
Alex. Henry,	

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—

MONEY.

Cash acknowledgments for the week ending Dec. 21, 1864. Thanksgiving contributions of Public Meetings, Societies, Individuals, &c.:—

Citizens of Mercersburg, Pa., and vicinity, per T.	
Collection at Lyons' Hollow, Pa., per E. G. W. Snyder,	$41 75
Citizens of Montoursville, Pa., per Rev. A. M. Creighton,	21 02
Citizens of Jacobs' Luzerne county, Pa., per Rev. A. P. Goodrich,	43 53
Collection at Greenock, Pa., per Rev. Bradin Baugh,	65 00
Collection at Bridge Hampton, N. Y., per Chas. M. Gray,	19 00
Meeting in Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pa., per Jas. McMillan,	32 05
Citizens of Union, Delaware county, N. Y., per Rev. S. Lindsley,	13 38
Collection at North Pitcher, N. Y., per Rev. E. S. Endicott,	30 00
Citizens of Millersburg, Pa., per T. Robinson,	17 63
Citizens of Mount Joy, Pa., per T. Robinson,	23 45
Citizens of Derrytown, Pa., per T. N. Robinson,	19 15
Mrs. Sarah Ollmer, Duncannon, Pa., per Rev. S. J. Lee,	5 00
Collection at Smyrna, Pa., per W. S. Harry,	2 20
Collection at Spencer, N. Y., per Rev. G. W. Huntley,	8 50
Collection at Dunmore, Pa., per Rev. Thomas R. Townsend,	38 00

CHURCH COLLECTIONS, UNION MEETINGS, &c.

UNION MEETINGS.

Meeting of Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian Churches, Meta chen, N. J., per Rev. John B. Thompson, $38 00

Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, Monroe City, Ohio, per Rev. Wm. Hamilton, 45 45

Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, Chateaugay, N. Y., per Rev. A. M. Millar, 50 00